Monday, May 3, 1976

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LOK SABHA

Monday, May 3, 1976/Vaisakha 13, 1898 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Oilseeds Workshop

*628. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether an oilseeds workshop was held at Nagpur during April, 1976; and

(b) if so, conclusions arrived at the workshop and decisions taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

Oilseed Research Workers from various parts of the Country met at Nagpur from 5th to 9th April, 1976 to discuss results of the coordinated trials conducted on groundnut, *til* rapeseed and mustard linseed, castor, safflower, sunflower and niger. The research strategies adopted in these crops as well as the current status

of germplasm collections and the progress of research were critically reviewed. The programme of research to be undertaken at different centres during 1976-77 was also finalised. The following were the highlights of the discussion:

In groundnut, the newly released varieties M.13, TG.3, TMV.10, S.206, J11 and Kadiri-71-1 have begun gaining in popularity in the regions for which they are recommended. The cultures J.113 and exotic 1-1 in the bunch group have shown superior yield performance. The long-felt need of incorporating darmancy into bunch groundnut varieties has been achieved at Tindivanam with the development of Ah 8253 and Ah. 8254 These varieties have also done well as compared to TMV.9 and have shown upto 35-40 per cent increase in oil per unit area.

Tikka-tolerant bunch cultures have also been developed at Tindivanam from the crosses, Ah. 6481X S-206 and TMV.2XAh. 7205 The semi-spreading cultures, Ah.477-1, Ah.7242, Ah 7328 and E.C.4086 were found to be tolerant to dry root-rot. These cultures would serve as parents in resistance breeding.

Lack of variability in ground nut has been recongised as a limitation for breeding varieties for higher yields. Hence the Workshop recommended that all the groundnut research centres should take up large number of crosses to generate adequate breeding material. It was also recommended to workout the management schedules that would minimise the fluctuating trends in groundnut yields.

In rapeseed and Mustard group, the high yielding varieties "Sangam" in Toria, "Prakash" in Raya, T.27 in Taramera were released during 1974-75 from the Hissar centre of the Project.

In sesamum, the cultures T.G.25, No. 62-10, No. 62-38 S.P. 1181 S.I-1885/1, C. 6 and B. 67 are promising for high yield coupled with earliness.

In Castor, the varieties, Bhagya, Sowbhagya, SA-2 and GAUC-1 have been spreading rapidly and have the potentiality to increase the castor yields further. A new castor hybrid. GAUCH-1 has been released to replace the earlier hybrid GCHY-3.

In Linseed, the variety B.S. 44 is proposed for release from Indian Agricultural Research Institute which combines high yield with rust and wilt resistance.

In Niger, the culture, NT-33 has given good yield (520 Kg/ha) with an oil percentage of 41.

To intensify research on oilseed crops in the Country, the Workshop recommended the setting up of a new centres of excellence at selected locations.

SHRI D. D. DESAI: In view of the wide annual fluctuation in the production and prices of oilseeds, would the Hon. Minister consider establishing research centres for developing high-breed oilseeds as, in respect of these seeds, very little or no research has been done so far?

SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN: It is not correct to say that very little or no research has been done on oilseeds. We have 16 main centres and 22 sub-centres where resarch is being carried on. In addition to these, we propose to have four additional centres during the Fifth Five Year Plan.

SHRI D. D. DESAI: The reason why I had felt this was because at recent oilseeds workshop at Nagpur the conclusion was drawn there that there was little work done for development of hybrids in oilsedes. Any way, since some advances have been made in other parts of the world, particularly Israel and some other countries, may I request the hon. Minister to arrange to bring those hybrid seeds and introduce them in this country, preferably in the State of Gujarat which happens to be the largest producer of oilseeds?

SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN: It is true that, as far as groundnut is concerned, there was lack of breeding material. We are trying to increase the number of germplasms. As far as research is concerned, it has no boundaries, and we are prepared to take advantage of any research that is available anywhere in the world.

संयुक्त राष्ट्र विकास कार्यक्रम के अधीन भूमिगत जल का सर्वेक्षण

*631. **श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री** : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने संयुक्त राष्ट्र विकास कार्यक्रम के सहयोग से राजस्थान, हरियाणा और पंजाब के कुछ पिछड़े हुए इलाको मे कृषि उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए घग्घर नदी के 34,000 वर्ग किलोमीटर क्षेत्र मे भूमिगत जल का कोई सर्वेक्षण करने का निर्णय किया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस योजना की मुख्य बातें क्या हैं और इस बारे मे कार्य कब तक प्रारम्भ हो जाएगा ।

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) With a view to develop a basis for planning the use of ground water resources in the Ghaggar river basin in support of agriculture, the pro-

ject has been sanctioned for a period of three years by the Department of Agriculture and is to cover an area of 13,500 sq. Kms. in Punjab, 10,500 sq. Kms. in Haryana and 10,000 sq. Kms. in Rajasthan. The Project will look into such important aspects as the quantification of groundwater resources, artificial recharge, water logging, quality of groundwater, conjunctive use of groundwater and surface water with the help of digital model and identification of areas of over exploitation.

The work on the Project has already started.

श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष जी, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूं कि कब तक जो कार्य है उसके अनुभव क्या हैं, विशेष कर राजस्थान मे ? अगर परीक्षण किया गया है तो उसकी स्थिति क्या है ?

श्री शाहनवाज खां : अभी हमारा यह काम शुरू ही हुआ है। कुछ हमने बोर होल की ड्रिलिंग की है। चूकि इस काम का अभी आगाज है इस लिए अभी कुछ ज्यादा तरक्की नहीं हुई। उम्मीद है कि कुछ अर्से के बाद हो जाएगी। तीन बोर होल्स ड्रिल किए हैं, सात एक्सप्लोरेटरी बोर होल्स ड्रिल किए, दस आबजर्वेटरी बोर होल्स किए हैं और पांच प्रिजोमेट्रिक बोर होल्स कुएं खोदे हैं। अभी काम बाकी है। जब काम हो जाएगा तो नक्शे तैयार किए जाएंगे और उसके बाद एरियाज डवलप किए जाएंगे। अभी अदादोशुमार, आंकड़े इकट्ठे किए जा रहे हैं।

श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री : शुरुआत किधर से की है।

श्री शाहनवाज खां : यह अलग एरियाज हैं। राजस्थान में गंगानगर और हरियाणा ये सब इलाके हैं। इस आरगेनाइजेशन का हेडक्वार्टर चण्डीगढ में है।

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: May I know from the hon. Minister whether this assistance under the United Nations Development Programme for exploration of sub-soil water is limited only to one zone or is extended throughout the country, so that, wherever there are drought conditions, we can take advantage of this assistance?

SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN: We have a number of projects under operation.

MR. SPEAKER: Anything in Orissa?

SHRI SHAHNAWAJ KHAN: About Orissa I cannot say just now because it is not in the Question.

श्री मनीराम गोदरा : जो सर्वे इन्होने राजस्थान, हरियाणा और पजाब आदि का कराया है उस सिलसिले मे क्या वहा की राज्य सरकारो को भी कान्फिडेंस मे लिया गया है और उनके साथ मिलकर सर्वे कराया गया है और कार्रवाई की गई है ?

श्री शाहनवाज खां : मेरे ख्याल मे कोई खास काम इस विषय मे स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स ने नही किया है क्योंकि जो ड्रिलिंग रिग्ज वगैरह हे और यह जो काम हे यह बहुत स्पेशलाइज्ड नेचर का काम है।

श्री मनी राम गोदरा : मेरा क्लीयर सवाल था। स्टेट गवर्नमेन्ट ने भी सर्वे किया है। मुझे मालूम है कि हरियाणा की सरकार ने इस मामले के अन्दर सर्वे कराया है। उसकी रिपोर्ट आपके पास है या नही है—

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपको मालूम है तो फिर सवाल क्यों पूछते हैं।

श्री मनी राम गोवरा : डिटेल में मालूम नहीं है। क्या इनके पास उसकी रिपोर्ट है ?

श्री शाहनवाज खां : मुझे इस वक्त तो खास मालूम नही है कि हरियाणा ने कोई खास काम किया है। लेकिन यह काम बहुत स्पेशलाइज्ड नेचर का है। जब हम यह काम मुकम्मिल कर लेंगे तो इसका फायदा हरियाणा को दे देंगे।

श्री राम चन्द्र विकल : आपने कहा है कि सर्वे के बाद नक्शा बनाएंगे। मैं जानना चाहता हूं जो विस्तृत रूपरेखा है उसका भी कोई आपके पास आभास है? कितना इस योजना पर खर्च आएगा, कितने क्षेत्र को इससे लाभ होगा, कब तक यह योजना समाप्त हो जाएगी आदि ?

श्री शाहनवाज खां : इसमें 1 करोड 76 लाख रुपया गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया का खर्च आएगा। 18 लाख 23 हजार 695 अमरीकी डालर युनडिप की तरफ से हमें मदद मिलेगी। लगभग 34,000 स्क्वेयर किलोमीटर का रकबा पंजाब, हरियाणा और राजस्थान का है जो इससे फायदा उठाएगा।

I.A.R.I. and Modern Farming Technique

*632. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the latest innovation of the Indian Agricultural Research Institute is tailoring modern farming practices according to the conditions obtainable in marginal farms; and

(b) if so, whether the innovation has helped neo-marginal farmers to increase their production three-fold?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION: (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) Yes Sir. An Operational and Integrated Area Development Project in the Union Terriory of Delhi, was launched by the Indian Agricultural Research Institute in 1975 in four villages. In one of the villages viz. Holumbi Kalan in Alipur Block, particular attention was paid to the problems of neo-marginal farmers.

Eight neo-marginal farmers, each having one acre of land, are participating in the programme. These farmers were found to be highly motivated to improve their agricultural production. However, they lacked the technological know-how and resources. During the *Rabi* season of 1975-76, a package of practices relating to the wheat crop was developed which has been adopted by these farmers. The farmers were given timely advice by the subject-matter specialists and the extension personnel of the Indian Agriculttural Research Institute. Financial support was given by the Syndicate Bank.

(b) The innovation is expected to help in increasing the production of these farmers to more than two-fold.

SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA: The Indian Agricultural Research Institute has been doing a good job and the latest innovations which they have been able to make are likely to give better results. May I know from the hon. Minister if these latest innovations have been made available to small and other farmers in Punjab and other places so that they can increase their production? What the hon. Minister has mentioned pertains to only four villages in Delhi.

SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN: It is the job of the Agriculture Department of the State Government to help the small and marginal farmers.

We have taken up this project in four villages around Delhi as an experimental measure to find out how we can assist the small and marginal farmers, who were suffering from problems like saline land, inadequte resources and other difficulties. We are evolving a pattern and we hope after we achieve success this pattern could be generalised.

श्री नाथूराम अहिरवार छोटे किसान, मार्जिनल फार्मर दिल्ली प्रदेश में ही नहीं हैं सारे देश में रहते हैं । क्या आपने राज्य सरकारों को भी सलाह दी है कि उनकी जो रिसर्च इंस्टीट्यूट्स है, वहां भी इस प्रकार के प्रयोग किए जाएं और इन लोगों के लिए ऐसे साधन मुहैया किए जाएं जैसे बैंकों से लोन दिलाना, जहां कुआं नहीं है वहां कुआं खुदवाना, दूसरी चीजें उपलब्ध करना ताकि दूसरे किसानों को प्रोत्साहन मिले और मार्जिनल फार्मर की आर्थिक दशा सुधर सके ?

श्री शाहनवाज खां इस वक्त सारे देश में 160 स्माल फार्मर्ज डिवलेपमेंट एजेंसीज काम कर रही है । 74 ड्राउट प्रोन एरिया डिवेलेपमेंट प्राजेक्ट्स है जोकि छोटे और सीमान्त काश्तकारों के लिए है, उनको माली मदद भी दे रही है । इतना ही नहीं बल्कि एक तिहाई से एक चौथाई तक उनको सबसिडी भी दी जा रही है ।

SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH: I would like to know in view of this experiment conducted in these four villages what has been the finding or observation as regards the incidence of increase in the price of fertilisers and its use with these marginal farmers.

SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN: Our finding is that these marginal farmers are very keen to make progress and also to buy up fertiliser and utilise it to the maximum requirement of their fields because the increase in the yield they have got has more than compensated for the increase in the price of fertilisers

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श्री कमला मिश्र 'मधुकर' आपने बताया है कि देश में पौने दो सौ ऐसी एजेंसीज है जोकि सीमान्त किसानों की सहायता के लिए काम कर रही हैं । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या सरकार ने उनके कार्यों की समीक्षा की है ? क्या सरकार बता सकती है कि ये एजेंसीज सही ढंग से काम कर रही हैं और सही अर्थों में सीमान्त किसानों को लाभ पहुंच रहा है ?

श्री शाहनवाज खां . मैंने कहा है कि 160 स्माल फार्मर्ज डिवेलेपमेंट एजेंसीज हैं । यह रजिस्टर्ड बाडी है । यह छोटे सीमान्त काश्तकारों की आवश्यकताओं को देखती है और पता लगाती है कि कौन सा काश्तकार सही मानों में मदद का हकदार है । उसको यह आइडेंटिफाई करती है । आइडेंटिफाईड करने के बाद जो सही हकदार है उसकी मदद की जाती है । इसमें ग्राम पंचायत , पटवारी आदि की मदद भी ली जाती है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उनका सवाल यह है कि कोई इवैल्युएशन इसके काम का किया गया है और पता लगाया गया है कि ये अच्छा काम कर रही है ।

श्री शाहनवाज खां सबसे पहले उसका आइडेंटिफिकेशन होता है —

श्री कमला मिश्र 'मधुकर' : परिणाम क्या निकला है ?

श्री शाहनवाज खां : बाकायदा इवैल्युएशन होता है। इसकी हम रेग्युलर रिपोर्ट्स मंगाते हैं। हमारे अफसर भी जा कर दौरा करते हैं। गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया की तरफ से इवैल्युएशन टीम्ज भी जाती हैं जोकि सब काम को देखती हैं।

Programme of Social Forestry

*635. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have undertaken a special programme of social forestry in the selected areas of the country; and

(b) if so, main features of the programme as a whole and for Maharashtra region in particular?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

STATEMENT

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Two Centrally Sponsored Schemes have been launched on Social Forestry viz. Mixed Plantations on Wastelands, Panchayat Lands and Forest Areas, and (ii) Reforestation of Degraded Forests and Raising of Shelter Belts. These two schemes have Fifth Plan provision of Rs. 5 crores each as Central assistance to the States.

Under the scheme "Mixed Plantations on Wastelands etc." mainly fuelwood and tree fodder species will be raised on community lands with the active involvement of Panchayats. Central Government will provide 75 per cent grant to the State Governments. The remaining 25 per cent will be shared by Village Panchayats and State Governments as would be mutually agreed between them.

Under the scheme "Reforestation of Degraded Forests" fuel wood plantations including shelterbelts on canal and road sides would be raised on government land so as to enable rural poor to obtain fuel-wood at cheaper rate and to protect agricultural fields from dessicating winds. The cost of the projects under this scheme would be shared 50:50 by the Central government and the State governments.

In addition to the above Centrally sponsored schemes, there are State schemes on Farm Forestry and Extension Forestry under which mainly fuelwood species are being raised. These schemes have a total allocation of Rs. 20.64 crores during the Fifth Plan under State sector.

Under the State sector scheme of Farm Forestry & Extension Forestry the Maharashtra Government has provided Rs. 200 lakhs for Fifh Plan period.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I would like of know in view of the statement given here that Rs. 5 crores for each of the two schemes has been provided for the States, whether it means Rs. 5 crores for each State or total Rs. 5 crores for all the States. If that is the provision, then I would like to know whether any evaluation has been made of the result of this social forestry scheme anywhere in any of the States and what is the report thereof?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: This Rs. 5 crores provision is for the centrally sponsored scheme because the provisions for forestry development are mde in the State Budgets and this provision has nothing to do with that.

This is an additional offer to what is being done by the State Governments in their budgets and this is not for an individual State but it is for the country as a whole.

As far as evaluation is concerned, the social forestry programmes were taken on a modest scale during the Fourth Plan period. They have proved very useful. For instance, the hon. member must be travelling in Punjab. The roadside is now very much impressive. The programmes are very useful. But the schemes are still on a limited scale. The magnitude of the problem is too vast. Unless there is a massive involvement of the people, work cannot be carried out speedily.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: The problem of social forestry has very serious implication wherever it may be. Take for instance the tribal areas where you have to involve the tribals. Normally, it has been a fashion somehow, I do not know, they have been blaming tribals for cutting the forest or deforestation. But this is not correct. I would like to know whether in the programme of this social forestry, are you taking care of the ecological balance in the tribal areas? Their very life style has been changed because of the various mining and other things that have come up. What special attention is being given to the tribal areas where social forestry has a real significance?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: I am inclined to agree with the getting upset because of the whole ber. This question does not confine to the tribal areas alone. So far as Panchayat land, denuded forest, aforestation of the waste land is concerned, the same problem is there and it covers all types of areas. No effort is being made to blame adivasies.

It is true that ecological balance is getting upset because of the wholesale denudation of the forest. This problem—whether in adivasi area or non-adivasi area—is receiving special attention from the State Government as well as the Central Government. If there is any suggestion for the advasi area, we will welcome that.

SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH: As has been mentioned by the hon. Minister, the intention is to involve the people. May I know what are the practices that are being adopted to involve the people?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: The basic thing is the village panchayat. Village panchayat is to be involved. Unfortunately, the general awareness in the country about the forest importance of tress, ecological balance, is not adequates. Secondly, there is shortage of fuel in the country because there are no alternate sources of fuel in the country. That is why people are inclined to use trees for fuel.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: We have surplus coal. Why do you not give them and save the forest.

SHRI ANNASHEB P. SHINDE: That can be a suggestion for action I will bring this aspect to the notice of the Department of Mines. But we know the problem. If there is coal, the purchasing power in the country is very much lacking. The poor people will not be in a position to purchase coal.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: This may be subsidised.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: We have to try to understand the problem. So far as social forestry is concerned, we should plant trees which can be used as fuel. That will, perhaps, add to the fuel resources.

श्री कमला मिश्र 'मधुकर' : माननीय मंत्री महोदय ने अपने ध्यान में इस बात की चर्चा की है कि नहरों के किनारे पर भी ऐसे पेड़ लगाए जा सकते हैं जिससे ग्राउन्ड समस्याओं का हल भी हो और इकालाजिकल बैलेंस भी मेन्टेन किया जा सकता है और इस तरह से एग्रीकल्चर को सिंचाई भी हो सकती है।

क्या सरकार इस बात की योजना पर विचार कर रही है कि जितने भी बड़े बड़े रिवर वैली प्रोजक्ट हैं, जैसे बिहार में कोसी, गंडक हैं तथा दूसरे प्रदेशों, उत्तरप्रदेश और पंजाब भी हैं, तो वहां कैनाल के किनारे वृक्षारोपण किया जाये और उनमें पंचायतों को भी इन्वाल्व किया जाए ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB P. SHINDE: This is already included there.

श्री नाथूराम अहिरवार : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या यह सही है कि राज्य सरकारों की आमदनी जंगलों से कुछ बढ़ रही है ? इसका साफ कारण यह है कि जंगल ज्यादा संख्या मे काटे जा रहे हैं। सारे देश में जगह जगह बाढ़ आती हैं, सूखा पड़ता है, सड़कों के किनारे पेड़ नहीं हैं।

इस बारे में क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार राज्यों की सरकारों को ऐसी सलाह दे रही है कि वह सर्वेक्षण करायें कि 5 साल पहले जंगलों की क्या स्थिति थी और अब क्या रह गई है ? जो स्टाफ बढ़ाया गया है, वह जंगलों को काटने के लिए है, जंगलों की रक्षा करने के लिए नहीं है। सरकार को इस बारे में गंभीरता से विचार करना चाहिए कि राज्यों में ग्राम पंचायत लैवल पर और फोरेस्ट डिपार्टमेंट के लैवल पर ध्यान देना चाहिए जिससे जंगल बढ़े, घटे नहीं।

SHRI ANNASAHIB P. SHINDE: There is common understanding between State Governments and the Government of India in regard to such matters. Apart from our vigilance, public cooperation is also essential in such matters and more seriousness and more awareness are necessary. With the help and co-operation of hon. Members and social workers etc in the field, there is every hope that we will succeed in bringing about proper ecological balance and proper awareness of the importance of forests in our lives.

श्री नरसिंह नारायण पांडे : क्या मंत्री महोदय को इस बात की सूचना है कि सारे देश में नदियों के किनारे जो 13 हजार किलो मीटर के तटबन्धों मे पेड़ लगे हुए थे, देश के जमींदारी उन्मूलन के बाद उन पेड़ो को काट दिया गया ?

क्या सरकार की कोई ऐसी स्कीम है कि इन तटबन्धों के किनारे बांधों को मजबूत करने के लिए निश्चित समय में पेड़ लगाये जा सकें इसके लिए सरकार ग्राम पंचायतों और प्रदेश सरकार की मदद करना चाहती है ?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: Regarding the first question it has come to the notice of Government that when some of these private forests were there and when these private forests were to be taken up some people deliberately tried to destroy those forests etc. Some such cases have come to our notice and we did take action. Regarding the second part of the question, this is our understanding also and we are also trying to replant trees.

SHRIMATI M. GODFREY: The hon Minister has said that we are trying to preserve forests in the country. But what action do Government propose to take to prevent the huge forest fires which occur quite often? Is there any possibility of trying to reduce these huge forest fires?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: The hon. Lady Member has rightly drawn the attention that some of the forests get destroyed because of fire. There are certain special squads which have been set up by the Forest Departments. Some people do it deliberately; also some mischief is being committed. This is really a matter which is receiving the attention of both Central Government and the State Governments and we are taking action in this regard.

SHRI DHAMANKAR: I would like to know from the Hon. Minister whether coastal areas are also included in the social forestry programme? The sea is rushing in and the soil is being washed away and the coastal areas are being eroded every year To protest this erosion will the programme of social forestry be applica- protect this erosion will the proble for coastal areas of Thana district, Maharashtra, Gujarat and other costal areas of the country?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE. The whole of the desert areas and coastal areas where these protection belts are required will naturally be included in such programmes.

Limit of Fishing Zone and their use

*637. SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) upto what length from the shore is the fishing zone for India supposed to extend;

(b) whether any foreign trawlers are allowed to fish in this zone;

(c) if so, the countries to which they belong and on what conditions, and

(d) machinery for implementing these conditions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha

Statement

(a) The Fishing Zone for India, at present, is the same as the territorial waters of India. which extend to twelve miles from the appropriate base line on the coast.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise

(d) The Indian Navy apprehends the foreign fishing vessels intruding into India territorial waters and legal action is take against the introducers.

SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT: In view of the fact that several countries have raised the territorial limit to 200 miles, in view of the fact that we have to protect our oil installations in Bombay High which are about 125 miles from Bombay and in view of the fact that our deep sea fishing of beyond 12 miles must be protected, will the Government extend

territorial limit of the water to 200 miles?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: The declaration of an economic zone is under very active consideration of the Government of India. But, actually, the Law of the Sea Conference

MR. SPEAKER: This is dealt with by some other ministry.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: We are seized of all these matters.

SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT: My second question is this. In respect of sub-questions (c) and (d), how many foreign trawlers have been apprehended by the Navy during the last two years?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: I can only tell the hon. Member that some trawlers from Taiwan were hauled up and four Japanese trawlers were also hauled up on 14-8-1975. There were other cases also. From Thailand some trawlers were found fishing in our territorial waters. Our Navy is now guarding the territorial waters and some cases have also been filed. The trawlers have also been confiscated and action is being taken accordingly.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSHI: I want to know from him whether it is a fact—specially when in fishing prawn has become a very important item for export—that the Indian Tobacco and Union Carbide have recently engaged their huge department for fishing by trawlers got on hire from the foreign country. If so, whether any information is available with the Ministry as to how many trawlers these two companies had hired and whether any information is also with the Ministry whether he is aware of the news in these trawlers were identified in our country.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: I will require a notice for this question.

MR. SPEAKER: Will you answer or the Commerce Minister will answer this?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: Some part of fishery is dealt with by us.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: I would like to know from the hon. Minister because he has stated just now that one Taiwan trawler was apprehended by the Navy, whether the people engaged in fishing appeared in the papers that Taiwan traders came to the Indian coast for spying work and some newspapers stated that it was connected with the C.I.A. activity. I want to know from him what is the latest news about this.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: This will have to be found out.

SHRI D. P. JADEJA: The hon. Minister just now mentioned about some trawlers and fishing vessels caught by the Navy. May I know whether all these vessels that were mentioned were from off the west coast or the East? As far as I know, they are off the East coast. I want to know whether Government of India is aware of the fact that in off the Saurashtra Coast, there are factory ships owned by the foreign companies, just off 12 miles,—operating within our territorial waters. They aer smaller boats. Does the Government expect the Navy to control them? If so, how many have been caught so far?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: Sir, we would like to protect our interests of fisheries in all directions whether they be in the western coast

or eastern coast. We are aware of some of the cases. Naturally, our Navy has been alert and we will have to have some additional strength to strengthen the entire coast which the navy is doing as its special job.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, in the absence of even demarcation of fishing zones, how does the ministry come to the conclusion that various trawlers from foreign countries are operating? I think they are also indulging in subversive activities. The intruders have not been caught by them. I want to know whether there is any coordinated effort made the ministry to have consultation with all other ministries to check this menace in this country. Even the Union Carbide by hiring trawlers from foreign country were engaged themselves in fishing and some trawlers from Taiwan and so on and so forth were also engaged in fishing. Therefore I want to know whether any coordinated effort has been made by his ministry to demarcate the zone so as to control the sea-shore in this country.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: There is a very effective coordination between the Commerce Ministry and the External Affairs Ministry, the Navy and ourselves.

SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURI: Sir, the Minister mentioned that certain trawlers belonging to Japan and Taiwan were apprehended. I want to know whether they were apprehended for fishing in our territorial waters as now demarcated or were they apprehended for some other reasons?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: Sir, they were hauled up as per the provisions of our present law.

Soviet Aid for Agriculture

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*639. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of USSR have agreed to extend help for agricultural sector during the third meeting of the Indo-Soviet Joint Commission in Moscow;

(b) if so, facts thereof; and

(c) Government's reaction thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Sir, on 13th April our newspapers reported about the scientific and technical cooperation in agriculture and animal sciences which was signed in Moscow as part of the meeting of the Indo-Soviet Joint Commission and it was signed on behalf of the Government of India by Shri M. S Swaminathan of ICAR.

MR SPEAKER: Is it a press report or a communique?

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: It is a communique. Sir, if such an agreement has been signed, I would like to know as to what are the main features of that agreement?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: Sir, actually some time back this document was laid by me on the Table of the House. Sir, basically this agreement is confined to technical and scientific aspects and exchange of germ plasm or seed material.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Sir, I have seen the communique.. It is stated there that it is an agreement which seeks cooperation in the field of agriculture, exchange of personel working in agriculture, holding seminars, symposia and studies in

agriculture and seed development. I would like to know as to what extent it will help our agriculture development.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: It is difficult for me to say as to what extent it will help. There is complete understanding between the Soviet Government and our side as far as technical aspects are concerned. As far as production side is concerned or from the production angle there is not much agreement but as far as technical side is concerned it is going on well.

Effect of wholesale prices of Foodgrains on Retail Prices

*641. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) irrespective of the fact that there has been a substantial fall in wholesale prices of foodgrains and other articles, what are the reasons that the benefit does not reach the consumers because of retail prices remaining almost unaffected; and

(b) steps being taken to see that the fall in wholesale prices has corresponding effect on retail prices as well?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). According to reports received from the State Governments, the fall in wholesale prices of foodgrains and other articles has generally been reflected in a fall in the retail prices as well.

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY: Sir, I want to draw the attention of the Government to the fact that of late the wholesale prices have gone up by 2 per cent out of which rise in the price of edible oil is 5 per cent and pulses is 3 per cent. In view of this how does the hon. Minister reconcile his earlier statement?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: Sir, I have got figures upto 24th April and I can give the position in respect of rice, wheat, jowar etc. but taking cereals as a whole on 24th April the price index was 290.5.

This is roughly 24 per cent less as compared to last year.

Compared to the previous month (17th April), it is slightly less. Again on 27 March it was slightly lower, of course. But this was only a temporary phase. Again the prices have come down. But the position is . .

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY: What about edible oil?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: I did not say about edible oil. I will have to find out the position about it. The question was about foodgrains and other articles in general. I mentioned about the position in general.

With your permission, I would like to mention the fact that the wholesale price index reached the peak level of 329 in Sept. 1974 and stood at 283 in March 1976; the consumer

price index for industrial workers stood at 335 in October 1974 and came down to 290 in February 1976. The consumer price for agricultural labourers stood at 385 in October 1974 and fell rather sharply to 292 in February 1976. In February 1976, the three indices were more or less identical inasmuch as the wholesale price index stood at 288, the consumer price for industrial workers stood at 290 and that for agricultural labourers stood at 292. This is the factual position.

SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH: In view of the fact that the recent acquisition of buffer stock has been satisfactory and also the fact that Government has with it a substantial quantity of wheat stocks carried over from last year, do Government propose to reduce the issue price of the old stock of wheat so that the consumer price of wheat could be brought down?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: Wheat prices have remained very satisfactory. In certain areas, distress sales have been reported; some sales are taking place below even the procurement price. So there is no question of releasing more government stock in order to depress the price because there is a limit to which the prices of agricultural commodities could be depressed; otherwise, it will have a counter-productive effect and affect production efforts. In fact, never before in the recent past have the prices of foodgrains and other agricultural commodities remained so satisfactory as it is now. I do not think the hon. member should draw any conclusion that....

SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH: My question was about still applying the issue price of Rs. 125.

MR. SPEAKER: I think the answer holds good for that also.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: That itself is a highly subsidised one.

DR. RANEN SEN: Is the Minister aware that when foodgrains and all other commodities that fall under his Ministry have now gone out of the primary producers' hands and are resting in the hands of the big traders, of late the prices of all essential agricultural commodities, not only of mustard oil or other edible oil but of potatoes even, have gone very high so that the net effect has been that whatever be the changes in the wholesale price, the retail price has become a very oppressive thing for the common people? If so, what steps have Government taken?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: So far as wholesale and retail prices are concerned, with your permission, I have explained the position in detail As for the other aspect of the hon. member's question, one has to look at the problem in a balanced way. Take, for instance, potato prices. They were so depressed; there were distress sales in a number of growing areas. If the price goes up a little because of government intervention, I do not think we should really get alarmed....

DR. RANEN SEN: From 60P to 120P. Is it a slight rise? What is this?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: Even in regard to other commodities, oil, for instance, there have been distress sales in Gujarat and other areas.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: I am happy the Minister has noted that in some parts farmers have had to sell their goods at distress prices. Everywhere in the country, the price of farmers' goods, foodgrains, has gone down. But does the Minister know the prices of other goods which the farmers has to buy have not gone

down? Electricity prices have gone up, irrigation charge has gone up, fertiliser has been reduced but not to the extent the prices of foodgrains have gone down; then the price of soda, soap and other things has not gone down. Will this Ministry as the Ministry in charge of agriculture see that the farmers' economy does not crash because the prices of other industrial goods manufactured by the big industries have not gone down?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: The hon. Member has raised a very important debating point. This question is limited to the difference between retail and wholesale prices.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: Mr. Speaker, Sir, would you allow a debate on this question?

MR. SPEAKER: The Agricultural Ministry's demands are coming.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: The hon. Minister depends upon certain figures given by his department or some other department. Does he know that in reality, throughout the entire country especially in the urban areas, the prices of foodgrains which came down to a certain extent in the last two months, are now going up; it is not only potato but even rice, wheat mustard oil and so on. Has he got any figure like that to place before the House?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: As far as foodgrains are concerned, I have mentioned specifically their prices; the hon. Member should not mislead the House. The cereal prices as compared to last year are 24 per cent lower; it is substantially lower and this figure relates to the last week of April.

उपयोग के लिए दिए जाने से पूर्व खाद्यान्नों का निरीक्षण

643. श्री कमला मिश्र 'मधुकर' : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान आयात किए गए खाद्यान्नों का देश में उपभोग के लिए वितरण किए जाने से पूर्व निरीक्षण करने की आवश्यकता की ओर दिलाया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ; और

(ग) इस बारे में क्या कदम उठाए गए है ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). All shipments of imported foodgrains are carefully inspected by technically qualified staff on a regular basis. Arrangements are made to get the stocks duly cleaned, wherever considered necessary, before releasing for human consumption.

श्री कमला मिश्र 'मधुकर' : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस बात की चर्चा सदन में बहुत बार हुई है कि अमेरिका से आए हुए अनाजों में बहुत गोल माल हुआ है और कभी कभी तो माइलो के अंदर धतूरे के बीज मिले हुए पाए गए हैं जिसकी चर्चा भवन में हुई थी तो क्या सरकार कोई ऐसी फूल-प्रूफ व्यवस्था करने जा रही है जिससे आयातित माल जहां पर आए, बन्दरगाह से ले कर उपभोक्ता तक जाने में किसी प्रकार की मिलावट उसके अंदर न हो सके और इसकी जांच पड़ताल सही ढंग से हो सके ?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: As far as retail distribution is concerned, the State Governments will have to take care of that. As far as issue from the godowns of the Food Corporation of India is concerned, we take pretty good care to see that things are done properly; if the retail shop owner finds that any consignment is below the standard, he has the option; he can reject it and we will replace it with the proper variety. We also take samples of the commodities issued to the fair price shop owners.

श्री कमला मिश्र 'मधुकर' : क्या सरकार इस बात की व्यवस्था करने जा रही है कि जिस देश से माल आयात हो उस देश से आने के समय ही उसकी जांच पड़ताल हो जाय और अगर उस देश से ही उसमें मिलावट होकर आया हो तो उस देश को लौटा दिया जाय और इस गलती के लिए उससे हरजाना भी सरकार मांगें जिससे इतना बड़ा नुक्सान देश को होता हो ?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: I have not followed what he wants.

MR. SPEAKER: He says that if there is some contamination it should be either returned or compensation should be asked for.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: Some cases are going on in the United States of America in the courts and when the cases are established, naturally we will try to take up as far as our rights are involved; we will not give up any rights for compensation.

Cocoa Cultivation and its Import

*644. SHRI DHAMANKAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) area at present under cocoa cultivation in the country;

(b) import of cocoa at present in terms of tonnage and value;

(c) whether any assessment has been made of the potentialities of cocoa cultivation in the country; and

(d) if so, steps taken and any co-ordinated policy evolved for developing cocoa production in the country on a large scale?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) to (d). A statement giving the relevant information is placed on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

(a) The estimated area under cocoa cultivation is 3600 Hectares.

(b) About 468 tonnes valued at Rs. 61 lakhs.

(c) Yes.

(d) (i) Schemes are being formulated by the State Governments of Kerala, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu to extend the cultivation of cocoa.

(ii) The Government of India have sanctioned schemes for establishment of a cocoa seed garden each in Kerala and Karnataka under a Centrally Sponsored Scheme.

(iii) As a matter of policy only Forestero variety of cocoa is to be planted in future.

SHRI DHAMANKAR: Sir, cocoa cultivation is limited only to three Southern States, that is, Kerala, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu. We are actually importing about 468 tonnes of cocoa at a value of about Rs. 61.0 lakhs every year. In order to minimise these imports, I would like to know whether the Government will extend this cocoa development scheme

to other States to meet the internal requirements and stop imports. Are there any reasons—specific climatic reasons—for not extending its cultivation to other States?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: Sir, at the moment, the plantation programme is there in Kerala, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and Maharashtra and if any other suitable agro-climatic zone is found out in the country, we would like to encourage that. There is no bar. We have open mind on this new plan which has been introduced in this country. But these are some of the places which are very good areas for cocoa plantation and I think we will have to be very serious from now onwards so that we shall be in a position to produce cocoa adequately both for internal requirements and, if necessary, for export also.

SHRI DHAMANKAR: The agricultural economy of Konkan area of Maharashtra is very poor. I would like to know whether cocoa cultivation can be extended to hill slope areas of Konkan region.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: Sir, recently I visited the Konkan area and I found that cocoa plantations were doing very well in that area. The only thing is that the variety will have to be changed from crylo to Forestero and we have advised the Maharashtra Government on this.

Financial Assistance to Women's Colleges

*646. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SINHA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any scheme for special financial assistance to women's colleges in the country for the teaching of sciences particularly; and

(b) if so, salient features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) The University Grants Commission has no scheme for special financial assistance to colleges for women for teaching of sciences.

(b) Does not arise.

श्री नवल किशोर सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जीवन और समाज की समस्याओं के समाधान के लिए और जीवन में नए मूल्यों की स्थापना के लिए महिलाओं में यूं तो आम तौर पर शिक्षा, विशेष कर वैज्ञानिक शिक्षा की बड़ी आवश्यकता है परन्तु इन महिला कालिजों को अनुदान मिलने की जो साधारण परम्परा है उसमें इन कालिजों के प्रबन्धकों को बड़ी दौड़-धूप करनी पड़ती है जोकि महिला प्रबंधक करने में असमर्थ रहती हैं। मुझे जानकर आश्चर्य हुआ कि विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग के पास महिला कालेजों के लिए वैज्ञानिक शिक्षा का प्रसार करने के लिए कोई योजना नहीं है। क्या सरकार ऐसा सोचती है कि देश में महिलाओ में वैज्ञानिक शिक्षा का विशेष प्रचार और प्रसार करने के लिए विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग के पास एक अपनी खास योजना होनी चाहिए ?

प्रो० एस० नूरूल हसन : माननीय सदस्य, मैंने यह तो गुजारिश नही की कि महिलाओ में वैज्ञानिक शिक्षा की जरूरत नहीं है लेकिन इस सदन को ध्यान होगा कि एक कमेटी फार "स्टैट्स आफ वीमेन इन इंडिया" नियुक्त की गई थी जो कि महिलाओं की इस परी समस्या पर विचार विमर्श कर सके और उसने अपनी रिपोर्ट में लिखा है :

"At the University level co-education should be the general policy and opening of new colleges exclusively for girls should be discouraged."

कमेटी फार स्टेटस आफ वीमेन इन इंडिया की यह सिफारिश बहुत अनइक्वीवोकल सिफारिश है और यूनिवर्सिटी ग्रान्ट्स कमीशन ने इस सिफारिश को स्वीकार किया है। वैसे मैं यह गुजारिश कर दूं कि बी० एस० सी० में जो कुल तालबे हैं उसमें 24.3 प्रतिशत महिलाएं पढ़ रही हैं। महिलाओं को यूं और सुविधाएं देने के लिए उनके हास्टेल्स वगैरह के लिए जरूर कोशिश की जाएगी।

श्री नवल किशोर सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस समिति की अनुशंसा जब सरकार मान लेगी और उसके अनुसार काम करेगी तब कहने की जरूरत नहीं रहेगी लेकिन अभी देश में महिला कालेजों और उनकी प्रयोगशालाओं की जो स्थिति है वह इतनी निम्न कोटि की है कि वहां क्या शिक्षण और प्रशिक्षण होना होगा मैं नहीं जानता। अतः जब तक इस समिति की अनुशंसा के अनुसार वास्तव में सहशिक्षा लागू नहीं कर दी जाती तब तक क्या सरकार महिला कालेजों की प्रयोगशालाओं के लिए कुछ विशेष अनुदान दिलाने का विचार रखती है?

प्रो० एस० नूरुल हसन : महिला कालेजों को सहायता देने की स्कीम तो आलरेडी चालू है माननीय सदस्य ने जो सवाल किया था वह यह था कि महिला कालेजों में साइंस की पढ़ाई के लिए विशेष इंतजाम किया जाए। (व्यवधान)

Sir, the point is that the Committee on Status of women in India pointed out that the real development of high class scientific education can be provided much better in co-education institutions than elsewhere. Otherwise so far as the existing colleges are concerned, there are special facilities available to them, not necessarily for science but for the general development.

MR. SPEAKER: The question List is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Production of Milk, Meat, Eggs, Wool Through Marginal Farmers

*629. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have been drawn up any programme to increase production of milk, eggs, wool and meat through the marginal farmers in order to provide additional sources of income and employment opportunities to weaker section of society in pursuance of the 20-Point Economic Programme; and

(b) if so, whether Government have encouraged those landless persons who have been allotted land to benefit under this programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) Yes, Sir. A comprehensive programme for increasing production of milk, eggs, wool and meat through small and marginal farmers and agricultural labourers, providing at the same time additional source of income and employment opportunities to these sections, has been drawn up. Under this programme, subsidy and loans will be provided to the identified beneficiaries.

(b) The landless persons who have been allotted land and who consequently come under the category of small and marginal farmers will also be benefited under this programme.

Assistance for Housing Scheme for Kerala

*630. SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Kerala Government have approached the Centre for financial assistance for a massive housing scheme for the hutment dwellers who got the right of ownership of land due to implementation of land reforms; and

(b) if so, facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHURAMAIAH): (a) Yes, Sir. In June, 1974, the Kerala State Housing Board sent a proposal to Housing and Urban Development Corporation for providing loans to Hutment Dwellers in urban areas of Kerala.

(b) The proposal involves provision of houses to about 500 families in each of the towns of Trivandrum, Cochin, Calicut and Alleppey. The plinth area of each house is 30 square metres and the construction cost is estimated at Rs. 3,500 per unit. The total cost of the project for the four towns is estimated to be Rs. 70 lakhs. Though the Housing and Urban Development Corporation agreed to consider the proposal, the Kerala State Housing Board have not submitted a specific scheme in this regard to the Corporation.

Pest Control Subsidy to States

*683. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have recently revised pest control subsidy to States; and

(b) if so, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). For some years now, the Government of India have been implementing a Centrally Sponsored Scheme for assisting State Governments in the eradication of pests/diseases which are of an endemic nature. Assistance under this Scheme was limited to operational charges at Rs. 3 per acre for ground spraying and Rs. 7 per acre for aerial spraying. No assistance was available under this Scheme towards cost of pesticides.

However, it was found that without some assistance on the cost of pesticides also, the total cost of chemical control was very high, especially in the case of control of certain pests and diseases which have assumed serious proportions in some States. The Government of India, therefore, have revised the pattern of assistance under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme referred to above in respect of pests and diseases in the areas as indicated below:

	Name of pest/disease.	Area in hectares
1	Brown Plant Hopper on Paddy	30,000
2	White Grub on Bajra, Maize, groundnut, sugarcane and potato	23,000
3	Midge on Jowar	4,28,000
4	Scab disease on apple	10,000
5	Rat menace	32,000

Under this revised pattern of assistance, in addition to the subsidies on operations charges, the Government of India would give assistance to the extent of 33-1/3 per cent on the cost of pesticides used. The remaining 66-2/3 per cent of the cost of pesticides is to be shared equally between the State Govts. and the beneficiaries.

The scheme has for the present been limited to 5 pests/diseases mentioned above, because these have been causing great concern in recent years and spreading very fast from State to State. It is felt necessary to assist in control measures in regard to these pest and diseases before they assume endemic proportions.

Setting up of a Dairy in Saurashtra Region, Gujarat

*634. SHRI VEKARIA:
SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up a Government Dairy in Saurashtra Region of Gujarat State; and

(b) if so, when and where?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) No Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Central Library for Scientists and Researchers

*636. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether experts have suggested the setting up of a central library for scientists and researchers in our country; and

(b) if so, reaction of Government thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) and (b). The Government have not received any suggestion for the setting up of a central library for scientists and researchers in our country. The Government have, however, taken a number of steps to make available to scientists and research workers library facilities and facilities of documentation.

The National Science Library functioning, at present, as a Division of the Indian National Scientific Documentation Centre (INSDOC) is being expanded by INSDOC as a Plan Project.

The Indian Council of Social Science Research has established a Social Science Documentation Centre at New Delhi, the object of which is to provide research information to social scientists The four Regional Centres of the Council at Bombay, Calcutta, Hyderabad and Delhi have also started providing documentation services.

In Indian Council of Historical Research have set up a Documentation-cum-Library Centre which seeks to provide research information to scholars interested in historical research.

Most of the major libraries functioning in the country have as a rule, a section devoted to books on science, many of which are of use to research workers also. The National Library, Calcutta, has started, for instance, a special science and technology division for the facility of scientists and researchers.

Hudco Assistance to Ghaziabad Improvement Trust

*638. SHRI JHARKHANDE RAI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether HUDCO is assisting Ghaziabad (U.P.) Improvement Trust in its various housing schemes like Janta Scheme, Low Income Group or M.I.G. Housing Schemes; and

(b) if so, broad outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH): (a) and (b). Housing and Urban Development Corporation has sanctioned the following three Schemes for the Ghaziabad Improvement Trust:—

(1) Scheme for development of plots and construction of EWS; LIG; MIG; HIG; etc. houses for which a loan of Rs. 312 lakhs has been sanctioned.

(2) Scheme for construction of EWS dwelling units in Sector IV, Ghaziabad for which a loan of Rs. 119.4 lakhs has been sanctioned; and

(3) EWS housing in Sector XXIII, Ghaziabad for which a loan of Rs. 119.5 lakhs has been sanctioned. The broad outlines of each scheme are given in the attached statement.

Statement

(1) Scheme for development of plots and construction of EWS, LIG and MIG houses, Ghaziabad.

Category	No. of plots	No. of dwelling units	Estimated cost per plot	Estimated sale price per plot	Estimated cost per dwelling unit	Estimated sale price per dwelling unit
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
EWS .	1078	500	2380	1600	7115 to 9030	6800 to 8725
LIG .	2650	808	4462	5400	17478to 34552	186000 to 35800
MIG .	1536	130	8925	10800	38060 to 49440	42000 to 55000
HIG .	332	..	14875	18000		
Shops .	346	..	29·75 per sq. M.	54·86 per sq. M.		
TOTAL	5942	1438				

(2) Scheme for construction of dwelling units in Sector IV, Ghaziabad.

Category		No. of dwelling units	Estimated cost per dwelling unit	Estimated sale price per dwelling unit
			Rs.	Rs.
EWS	.	1550	9000	9000

(3) Scheme for construction of dwelling units in Sector XXIII, Ghaziabad;

Category		No. of dwelling units	Estimated cost per dwelling unit	Estimated sale price per dwelling unit
			Rs.	Rs.
EWS	.	1800	8000	8000

Kapurthala Plot

*640. SHRI A. K. GOPALAN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Kapurthala plot at New Delhi belonging to the Kerala Government has not been completely handed over to the Kerala Government;

(b) if so, reason therefor; and

(c) when the plot is likely to be handed over to the Kerala Government?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH): (a) A portion has not yet been handed over to the Government of Kerala.

(b) and (c). As soon as an alternative site can be provided to its present occupants, its possession will be handed over to the Government of Kerala.

Presence of Ergot in Wheat Imported from USA

*642. SHRI P. GANGADEB: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have seen recent Press reports regarding ergot contamination of wheat imported from the United States;

(b) whether Government have taken necessary steps to prevent its spread to Indian wheat; and

(c) if so, steps taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) No shipment of ergot contaminated wheat beyond limits laid down under the Prevention of Food Adulteration Rules have been received in the recent past. However, instructions exist to clean such wheat if the percentage of ergoty kernels exceed the limits prescribed under PFA standards and that the ergoty grain should be separated from wheat either by the Food Corporation of India or such other agencies handling foodgrains.

The separated ergoty grain is issued to pharmaceutical concerns for manufacture of pharmaceuticals and such ergoty grain not acceptable to the pharmaceutical concerns is destroyed so as to avoid its spread to Indian wheat.

Research in Paddy and Wheat Crop Diseases

*645. SHRI R. S. PANDEY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any research has been conducted to forecast the diseases in crops of paddy and wheat; and

(b) if so, results thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Paddy and wheat crops are attacked by a number of diseases. Blast of paddy and rusts of wheat are important diseases and work on forecasting these diseases is going on.

It has been found that the simultaneous occurrence of minimum temperature of 26°C or below (preferably 24°C), relative humidity of 90 per cent or more and dew deposits on leaves during the susceptible stages of crop growth (3 weeks' old seedling stage, active tillering stage and ear-emergence stage) are associated with the outbreak of blast disease of rice in the field.

During the last few years, work on surveying wheat diseases with the aim of forecasting has been done and detailed information on the location of foci of infection and spread of rusts from these foci has been gathered. Based on the recent knowledge it is now possible to make a rough prediction of the probable time of appearance of black rust in certain places of Central and South India but so far a definite system of forecasting rust epidemics has not been developed.

'World Food Security' Meeting held at Rome

*647. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) Whether a "World Food Security" meeting was held at Rome from 5th to 9th April, 1976;

(b) if so, whether any Indian delegation also took part in the said meeting; and

(c) salient features of the decisions of the meeting and their bearing on India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) The first Session of the Committee on World Security was held in Rome from 5th to 9th April, 1976.

(b) The Indian delegation comprising Secretary (Agriculture), Special Adviser (Food) of Directorate of Economic & Statistics and Counsellor (Agriculture) Rome participated in the Meeting.

(c) he important conclusions and recommendations made by the Committee at its first session are given below:—

(i) The Committee recognised that implementation of the International Undertaking on World Food Security, which aims at adequate world supplies of basic food stuffs, depended on the voluntary undertakings of governments but it also implied international cooperation to achieve the objective effectively. The Committee, however, felt that practical programmes for the full implementation of the undertaking would need to be developed over a period of time.

(ii) The Committee supported the high priority which developing countries were placing on national food production policies and programmes to achieve the objectives of World Ford Security.

(iii) The Committee urged that international financial institutions and aid giving agencies, developed countries and other

potential contributors should endeavour to increase their financial assistance in real terms as well as their technical aid in the context of the development objectives of the developing countries. Such increased assistance to agriculture would contribute to the minimum target for total Official Development Aid (ODA) of 0.7 per cent of GNP in the developed countries concerned.

(iv) The Committee agreed that due priority should be accorded to meeting requirements of importing developing countries where sudden climatic variations or other natural disasters influence the outcome of the crops. In this context, the developed countries were urged to increase their food production to help meet the global food requirements and avoid policies and practices that may inhibit the capacity of the developing countries to expand their own production or limit the potential of exporting developing countries.

(v) The Committee stressed the need for a speedy conclusion to the international discussions and negotiations taking place on an international grain's arrangement, preferably before the expiry of the current extension of the International Wheat Agreement.

(vi) The Committee recommended that (a) International financing agencies and bilateral donors should edeavour to increase their assistance on 'soft' terms or in grant from to support the national food production and stock programmes of developing countries, particularly, the least developed and most seriously affected countries, paying special attention to critical food security regions and newly independent States. (b) All countries should endeavour, by the end of 1977, if possible, to define and adopt national stock policies and targets of basic food stuffs and to modify them to conform with the guidelines of the International Undertaking. (c) All countries should endeavour to increase national stocks in accordance with their national policies as soon as economic and supply situation permits.

These conclusions and recommendations are generally in line with the stand taken by the Indian delegation at the meeting.

The recommendations of the Committee, after adoption by the World Food Council, would help in providing assistance to developing countries for increasing food production, in meeting the requirements of importing developing countries, and in stabilising world supply situation through increased production and adoption of national stock policies. The proposed measures, when implemented, would benefit the world as a whole, particularly the developing countries including India.

Increase in Rice Contribution to Central Pool due to Storage Difficulties in Tamil Nadu

3104. SHRI MURASOLI MARAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Tamil Nadu is raising the offer to the Central pool from one lakh tons of rice to 1.5 lakh tonnes as the State faced storage difficulties; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to stop permitting the godowns of Warehousing Corporation in Tamil Nadu to store private stock so

as to enable Tamil Nadu Government to stick to the original proposal of offering only one lakh tonnes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) Tamil Nadu Government had offered one lakh tonnes of rice to the Central pool so far. In view of the very good kharif crop and consequent good procurement, Tamil Nadu Government is considering the question of offering further quantities for the Central pool.

(b) No, Sir.

Supply System of Food Stuffs in Andaman & Nicobar Islands

3105. SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state whether his Ministry is planning to reorganise the system of supply of food stuffs in Andaman and Nicobar Islands?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE). Distribution of foodgrains within a State/Union Territory is the responsibility of the concerned State Government/Union Territory Administration. The Andamans and Nicobar Islands Administration has reported that the present system of supply of food stuffs in Union Territory is adequate and there is no proposal to re-organise the system at present.

Indian Sugar Mills' Association's claim of Loss Inspite of Good Sugar Production

3106. SHRI NOORUL HUDA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) what is the basis of Indian Sugar Mills Association's claim that it lost Rs. 64 crores in 1974-75 inspite of a record sugar production of 4.8 million tonnes;

(b) if the claim is correct, to what extent our sugar export policy has contributed to the same;

(c) how has the I.S.M.A. made good its losses; and

(d) in view of the record production, whether Government propose to adopt measures for increased sale of sugar at controlled prices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) As ascertained from the Indian Sugar Mills Association, the claim is based on an assessment made by it in July, 1975 on the basis of its own data regarding cost of production and realisations from free sale sugar, which are different from those adopted by Government while notifying the levy sugar prices for 1974-75 season, on 11th July, 1975.

(b) The export operations being entirely on Government account, there can be no question of exports contributing to the alleged loss.

(c) Not known.

(d) As the production this year is expected to be less than last year's by about 5 lakh tonnes, the scope for increased sale of levy sugar is limited.

Cargo of Indian potatoes

3107. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a cargo of Indian potatoes exported to U.K. was held up by the British Government; and

(b) if so, reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Question does not arise.

Setting up of Urban Financial Corporation

3108. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the All India Council of Mayors at its conference held at Poona on the 8th June, 1975 had urged the Centre to set up an Urban Financial Corporation in every State with its apex at the Centre in order to help the local bodies in financing schemes for urban development; and

(b) if so, reaction of Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The setting up of Urban Finance Corporation was discussed in the 16th meeting of the Central Council of Local Self Government consisting of the Ministers of Local Self Governments of all States and Union Territories headed by the Union Minister for Works and Housing held in October, 1975, which recommended to the State Governments to adopt the pattern in setting up such Corporations in their States, on the lines of the Kerala State Urban Development Finance Corporation Ltd., which has been functioning successfully for about five years.

ट्रैक्टरों की मांग

3109. डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय: क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में ट्रैक्टरों की वार्षिक मांग कितनी है और विभिन्न कम्पनियों द्वारा प्रतिवर्ष कितने ट्रैक्टरों का निर्माण किया जा रहा है ;

(ख) वर्ष 1974-75 और 1975-76 में कितने ट्रैक्टर आयात किये गये ;

(ग) क्या इस समय स्वदेशी ट्रैक्टरों का अधिक मूल्य होने के कारण छोटे और मध्यम वर्ग के किसान उनका उपयोग करने में असमर्थ हैं ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो कम अश्व शक्ति वाले छोटे ट्रैक्टर बनाने तथा इन समय बनाये जा रहे ट्रैक्टरों के मूल्यों को कम करने के लिए क्या उपाय किये गये हैं ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री अण्णा साहिब पी० शिन्दे) : (क) राष्ट्रीय व्यावहारिक तथा आर्थिक अनुसंधान परिषद् ने ट्रैक्टरों की मांग का निम्नलिखित अनुमान लगाया है ।

1974-75	45,000
1975-76	52,000
1976-77	60,000
1977-78	70,000
1978-79	79,000

गत चार वर्ष मे देश मे 11 ट्रैक्टर विनिर्माण यूनिटो द्वारा विनिर्मित ट्रैक्टरो की कुल संख्या नीचे दी गई है ।

1972-73	20,802
1973-74	24,425
1974-75	31,088
1975-76	33,252

(ख) अंतर्राष्ट्रीय विकास एजेंसी की कृषि परियोजनाओं के अंतर्गत आयात किए गए ट्रैक्टरों को छोड़कर 1974-75 और 1975-76 के दौरान कोई ट्रैक्टर आयात नहीं किए गए हैं । ऐसी परियोजनाओं के

अन्तर्गत आयातित ट्रैक्टर नीचे दिए गए हैं ।

1974–75	793
1975–76	1,100

(ग) गत कुछ वर्षों के दौरान देशी ट्रैक्टरों की लागत बढ़ जाने के फलस्वरूप इन मशीनों की कुल खरीद और इनका इस्तेमाल कुछ घट गया है ।

(घ) इस समय 11 ट्रैक्टर विनिर्माण यूनिटों में से 3 यूनिटें कम अश्व शक्ति के ट्रैक्टरों का उत्पादन कर रही हैं । गत दो वर्षों के दौरान उनका उत्पादन काफी बढ़ गया है, जो कि नीचे दिया गया है ।

	1974–75	1975–76
1. मैसर्स हिन्दुस्तान मशीन टूल्स लि०, पिन्जौर	6,800	7,000
2. मैसर्स पंजाब ट्रैक्टर्स लि०, चंडीगढ़	650	1,790
3. मैसर्स हर्ष ट्रैक्टर्स लि०, गाजियाबाद	41	1,047

आशा है कि आगामी दो वर्षों में इन यूनिटों का उत्पादन और बढ़ जाएगा ।

सरकार ट्रैक्टरों के मूल्य समुचित स्तर पर रखने का प्रयास करती रही है । ट्रैक्टर विनिर्माताओं को एक सीमा तक कार्य व्यापार की छूट और सामाजिक दृष्टि से वांछनीय स्तर पर मूल्यों को बनाये रखने की आवश्यकता के बीच तालमेल बैठाने के उद्देश्य से सांविधिक मूल्य नियंत्रण के स्थान पर मूल्य पर चौकसी रखने का तरीका अपनाया गया था । अब उन्हीं मॉडलों के ट्रैक्टरों के मूल्य पर चौकसी रखी जाती है, जो अधिक पसन्द किये जाते हैं । इस किस्म के ट्रैक्टर आकार में ट्रैक्टरों के मूल्य निर्धारण की दृष्टि से उतने ही अश्व शक्ति के ट्रैक्टरों में प्रयुक्त करने जाते हैं । इस के अलावा, करों की मात्रा कम करने की संभावनाओं का भी पता लगाया जा रहा है ।

मध्य प्रदेश में चीनी मिलों द्वारा गन्ने की खरीद

3110. श्री भागीरथ भंवर : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को मध्य प्रदेश सरकार की ओर से रिपोर्ट मिली है कि उस राज्य में चीनी मिलों द्वारा किसानों से गन्ना न खरीदने तथा किसानों को समय पर गन्ने का मूल्य न देने के कारण किसानों ने गन्ने की खेती कम कर दी है ;

(ख) क्या राज्य सरकार को यह आदेश दिए जाने का विचार है कि वह यह सुनिश्चित करे कि भविष्य में किसानों का गन्ना समय पर खरीदा जाय और उसके उचित मूल्य दिए जाएं ;

(ग) इस समय जावरा शुगर मिल्स (रतलाम) ने किसानों की कितनी राशि रोक रखी है ; और

(घ) क्या सरकार ने ऐसा कानून बनाने के प्रस्ताव पर विचार किया है जिससे चीनी मिल मालिक भविष्य में अपनी मनमानी न कर सकें ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री शाहनवाज खाँ) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) राज्य सरकारों से अनुरोध किया गया है कि वे फैक्ट्रियों को पिराई के लिए गन्ने की पर्याप्त सप्लाई और गन्ने की सुपुर्दगी के 14 दिनों के अन्दर गन्ने के मूल्य की अदायगी सुनिश्चित करें । मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि फैक्ट्रियों ने आरम्भिक क्षेत्रों में उत्पादित गन्ना सभी उत्पादकों से

समय पर खरीद लिया है और उत्पादकों के साथ तय किए गए उचित मूल्य का भुगतान कर दिया है ;

(ग) आवरा चीनी मिल की 31-3-1976 को गन्ने के मूल्य की कुल बकाया राशि पिछले पखवाड़े के दौरान खरीदे गए गन्ने की कीमत को निकाल कर 13.38 लाख रुपये थी जिस में 6.80 लाख रुपये 1975-76 मौसम के थे। राज्य सरकार ने आवरा फैक्ट्री से पुराने बकायों की सारी राशि वसूल करने के लिए राजस्व वसूली सार्टिफिकेट जारी किया है ।

(घ) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

Effect of Budget Proposals on Price of Fertilisers

3111. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the current budget had any effect in reduction of prices of fertilizers;

(b) if so, comparative figures in reduction of prices of various categories of fertilizers; and

(c) whether intake of fertilisers has increased due to reduction of fertiliser prices?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The prices of some of the major imported fertilisers whose prices were reduced in pursuance of Budget, 1976 proposals, as they existed on 15th March, 1976, and the decreases effected since then are as follows:—

Name of Fertiliser	Price as on 15-3-76	Existing price	Reduction effected
Urea	1850	1750	100
Ammonium Nitro-Phosphate (24-24-0)	2650	2270	380
N.P.K. (15-15-15) . . .	1645	1570	75
N.P.K. (17-17-17) . . .	2425	1970	455
Muriate of Potash . . .	1085	900	185
Di-Amm. Phosphate	2600	2210	390

(c) It is too early to assess the impact of the recent price reduction on the off-take of fertilisers.

नर्मदा नदी पर बारगी परियोजना

3112. श्री मार्तण्ड सिंह : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश के रीवा सम्भाग के स्थायी रूप से अकाल और सूखा-ग्रस्त क्षेत्र को सिंचाई सुविधाएं प्रदान करने की दृष्टि से नर्मदा बारगी परियोजना से पानी उपलब्ध कराने की कोई योजना सरकार के विचाराधीन है ;

(ख) क्या मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने भी इस संबंध में कोई प्रस्ताव केन्द्रीय सरकार के पास भेजा है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं और इससे सिंचित होने वाले क्षेत्रों का नाम क्या है तथा इस पर कितनी धनराशि खर्च होगी ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री केदार नाथ सिंह) : (क) से (ग). मध्य प्रदेश सरकार के द्वारा 1969 में तैयार की गई बारगी परियोजना में नर्मदा बेसिन में राज्य के जबलपुर और नरसिंह पुर जिलों के 3.33 लाख हेक्टेयर की सिंचाई परिकल्पित है। राज्य सरकार से बारगी जल की बेसिन से बाहर रीवा जिले में समुपयोजन करने के संबंध में कोई प्रस्ताव प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है। बारगी परियोजना की अद्यतन अनुमानित लागत 124.15 करोड़ रुपये है।

चूंकि बारगी परियोजना नर्मदा बेसिन में पड़ती है और नर्मदा के जल से संबंधित विवाद अभी नर्मदा जल विवाद न्यायाधिकरण के पास न्यायनिणयन के लिए है, अत: न्यायाधिकरण का निर्णय उपलब्ध हो जाने के उपरान्त ही बारगी परियोजना के आकार को अन्तिम रूप दिया जा सकता है।

Committee on Forestry

3113. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government appointed a Committee to study Forestry in India and whether the Committee submitted a report; and

(b) if so, salient features of the report and the steps taken to implement it?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) No, Sir. The Government of India have not set up a Committee to study in India. However, the Central Board of Forestry had constituted a Sub-Committee of Selected States' Forest Ministers and technical experts for revision of the National Forest Policy. This report is not finalised.

(b) Question does not arise.

चौथी और पाँचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान राजस्थान और मध्य प्रदेश में लघु सिंचाई योजनाएं

3114. **श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित** : क्या **कृषि और सिंचाई** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश और राजस्थान के लिये चौथी योजना को अवधि में लघु सिंचाई परियोजनाओं के लिए कितनी राशि की मंजूरी दी गई ; और

(ख) पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना की अवधि में इन राज्यों के लिए कितनी नई लघु सिंचाई परियोजनाओं की मंजूरी दी गई है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) : (क) चौथे पंचवर्षीय योजना की अवधि के दौरान लघु सिंचाई योजनाओं के लिये राज्य सरकारों द्वारा राज्य योजना के अंतर्गत धनराशि प्रदान की गई थी और केन्द्रीय सहायता समग्र योजना के लिये एक मुश्त ऋण और अनुदान के रूप में स्वीकृति की गई थी। केन्द्रीय सहायता का सम्बन्ध विकास योजना के किसी शीर्ष से नहीं था। चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना की अवधि के दौरान मध्य प्रदेश और राजस्थान में लघु सिंचाई के अंतर्गत किया गया योजना क्षेत्र का कुल वित्तीय परिव्यय क्रमश: 43.83 करोड़ रुपये और 12.35 करोड़ रुपये था।

(ख) लघु सिंचाई योजनाएं विभिन्न प्रकार की हैं, जिनमें खोदे गए कुएं, नलकुप, पम्पसेट, सतही जल का भंडारण, पथान्तरी एवं उठाऊ सिंचाई परियोजनाएं, आदि शामिल हैं। ये कार्य संख्या में अधिक होने के कारण इनका नियोजन संख्या के आधार पर नहीं किया जाता है, बल्कि वित्तीय परिव्यय एवं क्षेत्र के लाभों के आधार पर किया जाता है। मध्य प्रदेश तथा राजस्थान में पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना के प्रारूप में राज्य योजना

का वित्तीय परिव्यय एवं वास्तविक लाभ नीचे दिये गये हैं :—

राज्य	योजना क्षेत्र का परिव्यय (करोड़ रुपयों में)	वास्तविक लक्ष्य (लाख हैक्टार)
मध्य प्रदेश	52.00	6.00
राजस्थान	12.89	1.32

Model High Schools

3115. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to set up Model High Schools at each of the C.D. Blocks of the country;

(b) if so, whether any such Model Schools has since been set up so as to provide a model for the rural areas as has been done by establishing central schools, in the urban areas; and

(c) names of the schools established so far, State-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) to (c). The proposal to establish model comprehensive secondary schools at the district level is still under consideration.

Provident Fund Accounts of the Workcharged Staff of C.P.W.D.

3116. SHRI BHOLA MANJHI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Provident Fund accounts of the workcharged staff of all Divisions of C.P.W.D. for the year ending 31st March, 1975 have been supplied to the subscribers; and

(b) if so, when and if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH): (a) and (b). There are three Zonal Offices in the C.P.W.D. at Delhi, Bombay and Calcutta which maintain the Provident Fund Accounts of the Workcharged Staff.

Provident Fund Account statements of all the Divisions covered by the Zonal Offices located at Bombay and Calcutta for the period ending 31st March, 1975 have been supplied. In the Zones located at Delhi, out of 90 Divisions involved in the matter, the statements for 22 Divisions have already been supplied. Action to supply Statements of the workcharged Staff of the remaining Divisions is in progress.

The reason for delay in supplying the statements to the Workcharged Staff of the remaining Divisions of the Delhi Zone is that, maintenance of Provident Fund Accounts of this category of Staff has been switched over to the new accounting system on Bradma Machines. Consequently, the statements of Provident Fund Accounts for the year ending 31st March, 1975, which are being issued for the first time under this new accounting arrangement, have involved additional work of allotment of new account numbers, the necessary information in respect of which had to be obtained from the Divisions concerned.

Payment of Compensation to Workers Retrenched from Arunachal Pradesh Circles of C.P.W.D.

3117. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2199 on the 12th August, 1974 re-

garding workcharged staff of Arunachal Pradesh Circles of C.P.W.D. and state:

(a) whether all the workers retrenched from Arunachal Pradesh Circles of C.P.W.D. in 1973 and 1974 have been paid retrenchment compensation; and

(b) if so, when?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K RAGHU RAMAIAH): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

New Agreement on River Waters between India and Nepal

3118 SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SOKHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any new agreement on river waters has been signed, or is being envisaged, between Nepal and India, after the visit of Nepalese Premier, to New Delhi; and

(b) if so, salient features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH): (a) and (b). No new agreement has been signed between Nepal and India after the recent visit of the Nepalese Prime Minister in respect of any River Valley Project. Further, no such agreement is being envisaged at present.

बिहार में जयन्ती गांव

3119. श्री चिरंजीव झा : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बिहार के सहरसा जिले में चुने हुए जयन्ती गांवों के विकास कार्य में कितनी प्रगति हुई है ; और

(ख) वर्ष 1976-77 में इन गांवों के विकास के लिए सरकार का कितनी धनराशि खर्च करने का विचार है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) (क) और (ख). बिहार सरकार से सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा-पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

मध्य प्रदेश को चीनी का कोटा

3120. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश को वर्ष 1973 से 1975 तक प्रत्येक वर्ष चीनी का कितना कोटा दिया गया तथा राज्य सरकार ने उक्त वर्षों में प्रत्येक वर्ष कितनी माग की थी , और

(ख) क्या प्रदेश मे देश के अन्य राज्यो से चीनी अधिक मूल्य तथा अधिक खर्च पर मंगाई जाती है जबकि प्रदेश की चीनी सस्ती पडती है और यदि हा, तो क्या सरकार का विचार इस व्यवस्था को रोकने का है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) · (क). मध्य-प्रदेश राज्य को लैवी चीनी का आवंटन इस प्रकार किया गया था :

1973	— —	1,45,227 मीटरी टन
1974	— —	1,41,783 मीटरी टन
1975	— —	1,52,721.8 मीटरी टन

मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने फरवरी, 1975 में उनका लेवी चीनी का कोटा बढ़ाकर 13,800 मीटरी टन प्रति मास करने के लिए कहा था । उन्हें अगस्त, 1975 से प्रति मास 13,833 मीटरी टन चीनी आबंटित की जा रही है ।

(ख) मध्य प्रदेश मे उत्पादित लेवी चीनी की लागत उन अन्य राज्यों में उत्पादित चीनी की लागत से वास्तव में अधिक है जिन राज्यों से उसके अपने उत्पादन में भारी कमी को पूरा करने के लिए चीनी प्राप्त की जाती है । मूल्यों को पूल करने की प्रणाली से देश भर में लेवी चीनी हर हालत में 2.15 रुपये प्रति किलो के समान मूल्य पर वितरित की जा रही है, इसलिए उपभोक्ताओं पर कोई प्रभाव नहीं पड़ता है ।

Sanskrit Catalogue Project of Madras University

3121. SHRI P. ANTONY REDDY: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Sanskrit Catalogue Project of Madras University has been completed; and

(b) if not, how long will it take to complete the project?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) According to information received from the Madras University, the completion of the Project is likely to take about ten more years.

Control Board of the Bansagar Project

3122. SHRI RANA BAHADUR SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the composition of the Control Board of the Bansagar Project;

(b) terms of reference of the Board;

(c) since has the Board started functioning; and

(d) work done by the board up-to-date?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH): (a) to (c). The Bansagar Control Board was constituted on 30th January, 1976. Its composition and the terms of reference are given in the Statement enclosed.

(d) No meeting of the Board has so far been held.

STATEMENT

Control Board of the Bansagar Project

Composition

The Bansagar Control Board will consist of the following:—

(i) Union Minister-in-charge of Irrigation	Chairman
(ii) Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh	Member
(iii) Chief Minister of Bihar	Member
(iv) Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh	Member
(v) Finance Minister of Madhya Pradesh	Member
(vi) Finance Minister of Bihar	Member
(vii) Finance Minister of Uttar Pradesh	Member
(viii) Irrigation Minister of Madhya Pradesh	Member
(ix) Irrigation Minister of Bihar	Member
(x) Irrigation Ministers of Uttar Pradesh	Member
(xi) Minister-in-charge of Electricity, Madhya Pradesh	Member

The Chief Ministers of Madhya Pradesh, Bihar and Uttar Pradesh will be Vice-Chairman for one year each by rotation, commencing with the Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh.

The Board will be assisted by a Secretary, a Financial Adviser and such other staff as may be necessary.

Terms of Reference

The Bansagar Control Board shall:

(i) Scrutinise the estimate of the project prepared by the Madhya Pradesh Government, advise necessary modifications and recommend the estimate for administrative approval of the Madhya Pradesh Government;

(ii) examine and decide all proposals for preparation of design and for obtaining expert advice;

(iii) examine and approve from time to time the delegation of such powers, both technical and financial, as it may deem necessary for the efficient execution of the project, to the Chief Engineer, Superintending Engineers, Executive Engineers and Sub-divisional Officers engaged in the execution of the project;

(iv) examine and, where necessary, lay down specification and schedule of rates for various classes of work with a view to sound and efficient execution of the project;

(v) approve all sub-estimates and contracts, the cost of which exceeds the powers of sanction of the Chief Engineers;

(vi) lay down guidelines for the preparation of sub-estimates and contracts which may be within the power of sanction of the Chief Engineer and other project engineers;

(vii) approve all proposals for award of work or supplies on contract other than those based on public tenders and on detailed quantitative estimates and works allotted on work order basis on schedule rates.

Note (1):

Where total financial liability under a contract is definitely ascertainable at the time of placing the contract and where the contract itself is the result of a public or limited call for tenders, prior submission of the proposals to the Control Board will not be necessary so long as the contract is otherwise within the powers of sanction of Chief Engineer.

Note (2):

This will not affect the powers delegated from time to time to the Chief Engineer, Superintending Engineers, Executive Engineers and Sub-divisional Officers.

(viii) frame rules as to delegation of powers and procedure for the purpose of carrying out its business;

(ix) decide the programme of construction of different parts of the project in a coordinated manner keeping in view the funds available, the economics of the project and the desirability of obtaining quick results;

(x) examine the requirements of funds for the construction of works and other purposes for the execution of the project according to the programme laid down by the Board and advise the apportionment of the expenditure to the three States, keeping in view the agreement between the States on the sharing of costs of the project;

(xi) decide on the phased development of water and power

and the withdrawals of water from the reservoir during the construction period for irrigation and power purposes with a view to securing best use of water available;

(xii) decide the programme of resettlement of persons displaced as a result of the Bansagar Project works, scrutinize and approve the estimates of land reclamation and the expenditure incurred in resettlement and rehousing of the displaced persons including land acquisition and connected charges;

(xiii) receive monthly progress reports both as to works and expenditure in a prescribed form from the Chief Engineer, review the progress of different units of the project and lay down steps to be taken to expedite the work.

Vacation of Government accommodation by Advocates-General and Judges of Supreme/High Courts

3123. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) how many Advocate General of the States and Judges of Supreme Court/High Courts whose Headquarters are in Delhi and who have their own houses in Delhi, have been served with the notices to vacate the Government accommodation allotted to them for their residence; and

(b) how many of them have vacated the Government accommodation so far?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHURAMAIAH): (a) No house has been allotted to any Advocate General who owns a house in Delhi. However, a house placed at the disposal of the Rajasthan Government for an officer of the State Government has been allotted by them to an Advocate General, who, according to contractual obligation, is entitled to rent-free accommodation.

Officers entitled to rent-free accommodation as a condition of their service are exempt from the house-owning orders issued by Government.

(b) Question does not arise.

Reduction in Price of Nitrogenous Fertilizer

3124. SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the wide-spread demand for a further reduction in the prices of fertilizers, particularly the nitrogenous fertilizers in tune with the fall in international prices and internal demand constraints; and

(b) if so, reaction of the Government thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) and (b). The prices of some of the major complex fertilisers have been reduced very recently i.e. with effect from the 20th April, 1976. This reduction and the earlier reductions effected on 18-7-1975, 1-12-1975, and 16-3-1976 have been made after taking into account the fall in prices of fertilisers in the international market, the carryover quantities imported at higher prices, the import programme for the current year and the need to stimulate the consumption of fertilisers. No further reductions in the prices of fertilisers are contemplated.

Effect of Chemical Fertiliser in Yield

3125. DR. K. L. RAO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) latest scientific opinion on the use of chemical fertilizers for accelerating the yield;

(b) quantum of fertilizers used on irrigated and non-irrigated areas; and

(c) whether any specific experiments have been carried out in India to determine the additional foodgrains produced due solely to the use of fertilizer?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) to (c). The crops remove nutrients from the soil. Either the soils should have the capacity to supply these nutrients or they will have to be added in the form of organic manure or chemical fertilisers It has been generally found that for producing one tonne of cereals 22-35 kg of nitrogen, 9-16 kg P_2O_5 and 40-70 kg K_2O are removed in grain and straw from the soil. The States which have been using more fertilisers per unit of agricultural land in the country such as Punjab, Haryana, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu have also higher productivity per unit of land. But use of fertilisers cannot compensate for poor agronomic practices. To get the maximum efficiency from fertilisers, optimum moisture conditions, weed control and plant protection measures are essential. To have the maximum efficiency of applied irrigation water, it is essential to use optimum amount of fertilisers otherwise the maximum return from irrigation cannot be obtained.

Data on the amount of fertilisers used on irrigated and non-irrigated areas in different States of the country are not available but generally the States which use the maximum amount of fertilisers per hectare in cultivated area viz. Punjab, Haryana, Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh have also higher proportion of irrigated areas. General indications are that the districts consuming relatively more fertilisers have also assured irrigation facilities. Generally the farmers in unirrigated area do not use much fertilisers because of the high risk except for crops like groundnut. For example, in Gujarat, Karnataka, Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh considerable amount of phosphatic fertiliser is used for groundnut which is mainly unirrigated crop.

Experiments both under irrigated and unirrigated conditions on the use of fertilisers have been carried out in a number of experimental stations under the All India Coordinated Projects on (i) Agronomic Research and (ii) Dryland Agriculture. These data indicate that under unfertilised conditions in rainfed area, the yield of crops varies from 700 kg per hectare to 1500 kg per hectare but when fertiliser is applied the increase in yield has been 1 to 1½ tonnes per hectare for wheat, maize and upland rice. Similarly, under irrigated conditions when no fertiliser is applied the yield is in the 1.5 tonnes to 2.5 tonnes per hectare Addition of fertiliser to irrigated crop results in increasing the yield by 2-3 tonnes per hectare at optimum level of fertiliser application.

स्वदेशी तथा आयातित उर्वरकों के मूल्यों में अन्तर

3126. श्री नाथू राम अहिरवार : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या स्वदेशी और आयातित उर्वरकों के मूल्यों में कोई अन्तर है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो कितना ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री प्रभुदास पटेल) : (क) कुछ अधिक महत्वपूर्ण उर्वरकों के मूल्यों में हाल ही में संशोधन कर देने से आयातित और देशी उर्वरकों के मूल्य समान कर दिए गए हैं। कुछ उर्वरकों के चालू खुदरा बिक्री मूल्य नीचे दिए गए हैं।

(रु० प्रति मीटरी टन)

	आयातित	देशी
यूरिया	1750	1750
ए० एस०	935	935
डी० ए० पी०	2210	2210
ए० एन० पी० 24-24-0	2270	2270
एन० पी० के० 15-15-15	1570	1570
एन० पी० के० 17-17-17	1970	1970

[इन मूल्यों में स्थानीय कर (यदि कोई हो) शामिल नहीं हैं]

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Delhi School Education (Amendment) Bill, 1976

3127. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to introduce the Delhi School Education (Amendment) Bill, 1976 during the current Session; and

(b) if so, by what time?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) and (b). Government propose to introduce a Bill to amend the Delhi School Education Act, 1973 as early as possible. However, no time limit can be indicated at this stage.

Establishment of Co-operative Sugar Factories in Maharashtra

3128. SHRI ANNASAHEB GOTKHINDE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) position regarding the proposals for establishing co-operative sugar factories in Maharashtra, pending clearance with the Centre in general; and

(b) position regarding Atpadi Sahakari Sakhar Karkhana, Atpadi, district Sangli and Kagal Sahakari Sakhar Karkhana, Kagal, district Kolhapur?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) and (b). Applications for licence for the establishment of four cooperative sugar factories at (i) Kagal, district Kolhapur, (ii) Atpadi, district Sangli, (iii) Shirpur, district Dhulia, and (iv) Naldrug, taluk Tuljapur, district Osmanabad, are pending final disposal. The proposal relating to Naldurg was rejected but the applicant has represented against it. The representation would be considered on receipt of the State Government's views. In the other 3 cases also, a further reference has been made to the State Government.

शूगर मिल, बस्ती, उत्तर प्रदेश

3129. श्री अनन्त प्रसाद धुसिया : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या शूगर मिल, बस्ती, उत्तर प्रदेश, बड़ी मात्रा में प्रेस मड को जला रहा

है और चूना बनाकर उसको कमकसीन में मिलाया जा रहा है जिसको देश के विभिन्न भागों में बिक्री के लिए भेजा जा रहा है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार को किसानों की ओर से इस बारे में कोई हानि होने की सूचना मिली है ;

(ग) क्या इस माल की बिक्री में आयकर और बिक्रीकर की बड़ी मात्रा में चोरी की जा रही है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो दोषी व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) से (घ) । प्रश्न ही नहीं उठने ।

Summer Water Scarcity in Delhi

3130. SHRI R. N. BARMAN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether with the on-set of summer, water scarcity in Delhi has once again started;

(b) whether the proposed experiment of supplying water for 24 hours has been made and if so, outcome thereof; and

(c) what steps are being taken to maintain at least normal water supply to all the regions of the capital?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHURAMAIAH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Water supply for 24 hours is being given a trial in areas like Civil Lines and South Delhi. However, existing system does not have sufficient capacity to ensure 24 hours supply in the entire Union territory of Delhi.

(c) The following steps have been taken by the Water Supply and Sewage Disposal Undertaking:—

(i) The total supply of drinking water has been raised from 195 mgd (million gallons per day) in last year to 200 mgd at present.

(ii) Additional 5 mgd water will be provided soon with the commissioning of two Ranney Wells in Indraprastha Estate.

(iii) A special leak detection cell has been started for immediate repair of leakage etc.

(iv) Patrolling on the water mains has been intensified to avoid any mishap and to check leakage in time.

(v) Emergency control rooms have been set up in all the Zonal offices of Municipal Corporation of Delhi for redressing the complaints of the public. In addition to these, three other control rooms have been opened for round the clock service.

(vi) Most of the free public water hydrants have been closed with the result that pressure in the supply lines in various areas has increased.

वन्य जीव अभयारण्य

3131. श्री नागेश्वर द्विवेदी : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वन्य जीव अभयारण्यों की राज्य-वार संख्या, नाम और क्षेत्रफल का ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(ख) क्या अभयारण्यों में प्रत्येक प्रकार के वन्य जीव की गणना की जाती है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनकी राज्य-वार संख्या कितनी है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री प्रभुदास पटेल) :

(क) से (ग) : सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और एकत्र कर लिये जाने पर यथा-शीघ्र सभा-पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

आम, लीची और केले की फसल

3132. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इस वर्ष देश में आम, लीची और केले की भरपूर फसल होने की आशा है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने उनका निर्यात करने का कोई कार्यक्रम तैयार किया है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में उप मन्त्री (श्री प्रभुदास पटेल): (क) इस वर्ष आम, लीची और केले के उत्पादन के अनुमान अभी तक उपलब्ध नहीं हुए है ।

(ख) और (ग) . फलों के निर्यात के लिए केला तथा फल विकास निगम की 1976-77 के दौरान 10,000 मीटरी टन केलों का निर्यात करने की योजना है । जहां तक आम और लीची का सम्बन्ध है, उनका निर्यात करने के लिए कोई विशिष्ट कार्यक्रम नहीं बनाया गया है ।

Production of Oilseeds

3133. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state the quantum of production of oilseeds during the current year?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): Firm estimates of production of oilseeds including linseed and rapeseed and mustard grown in the rabi season and summer groundnut crop during 1975-76 would become available after the close of the agricultural year i.e. sometime in July-August, 1976. However, on the basis of available reports, the production of five major oilseeds in the country during 1975-76 (groundnut, rapeseed and mustard, sesamum, castor and linseed) is expected to be considerably higher than the output of 83.6 lakh tonnes during 1974-75.

भारतीय खाद्य निगम की भंडारण क्षमता

3134. श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि विभिन्न राज्यों में भारतीय खाद्य निगम की भंडारण क्षमता राज्यवार कितनी है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णासाहिब पी० शिंदे) :

एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा गया है । [देखिये संख्या LT 10761/76)]

Agro-Service Centres

3135 SHRI TUNA ORAON Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) number of agro-service centres functioning in the country at present and their break-up, State-wise;

(b) total amount sanctioned and spent on the Agro-Service Centres during the current year, State-wise; and

(c) number of villagers benefited by these Agro-Service Centres during current year, State-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) and (b). According to the latest available information, 2452 Agro Service Centres have been set up in the country upto 31st March, 1976. A Statement showing State wise break-up of the Agro Service Centres and the amount sanctioned/spent by the Central Government during 1975-76 is attached.

(c) The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the sabha.

Statement

Statewise break up of the Agro Service Centres set up in the Country as on 31-3-76 and the amount spent on the Agro Service Centres during the current year.

State	A.S.C.	Expenditure
Andhra Pradesh	171	2,79,464·98
Assam	14	..
Bihar	198	1,59,988·24
Gujarat	72	3,30,383·73
Haryana	81	2,30,454·68
Jammu & Kashmir	6	26,272·75
Karnataka	150	2,15,441·40
Kerala	4	14,343·75
Madhya Pradesh	284	2,78,358·77
Maharashtra	252	2,91,778·54
Orissa	20	31,375·00
Punjab	140	3,65,383·50
Rajasthan	281	2,92,568·47
Tamil Nadu	170	4,97,162·69
Uttar Pradesh	311	1,81,241·85
West Bengal	298	1,05,409·25
Delhi	..	1,03,000·00
TOTAL .	2452	34,02,627·60

Setting up of University Centres in Kerala

3136. SHRI VARKEY GEORGE: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to set up two University centres in Kerala;

(b) if so, whether the final sanction has been given; and

(c) main features of the proposed centres?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) to (c). The University Grants Commission agreed, in principle, to the establishment of a post-graduate Centre of the Calicut University at Tellicherry in December, 1974. The question of financial assistance for this Centre will be considered on the basis of the report of an expert Committee to be appointed by the Commission.

A proposal to set up a Postgraduate Centre of the Kerala University at Kottayam was made to the Fifth Plan Visiting Committee for the University. The report of the Working Group set up for framing guidelines for Postgraduate Centres during the Fifth Plan period is awaited and a decision on this proposal will be taken thereafter.

Damage to Crop due to Pests

3137. DR. RANEN SEN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that at a number of places pests have destroyed crops particularly in certain regions of Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal;

(b) if so, steps Government have taken to have aerial spray of pesticides in each State; and

(c) names of the places where aerial spray was done during 1974-75 and upto April, 1976?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) Yes Sir. Standing crops in various regions were affected by pests in Kharif and Rabi Seasons of 1975-76. In Andhra Pradesh, an area of 25,540 hectares under paddy in four districts are reported as affected by brown plant hopper. State Governments have taken suitable control measures. In West Bengal, about 5,000 acres of paddy in Hooghly District was seriously affected by brown plant hopper in June, 1975. Currently, about 500 acres of paddy are affected by the same pest. The Government of Tamil Nadu have reported that there has been no serious pest attack in the State is given in Statement I laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-10762/76]. It may be stated that the respective State Governments took up required chemical control measures to combat the pest attackes.

(b) and (c). It is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments to take necessary steps for control of pest attacks by ground or aerial spraying methods. Statement II showing the names of the places and the States in which aerial spraying was done during 1974-75 and 1975-76 is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-10762/76].

ICSSR grant to Gandhi Peace Foundation

3138. SHRI DEVENDRA SATPATHY: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR) has

given considerable amount of money to the Gandhi Peace Foundation for research and if so, the grants given, when and for what projects and with what results;

(b) whether the Gandhi Peace Foundation was equipped to undertake such research studies when the grants were given;

(c) whether one of the projects for which grant was given was to conduct research on Bihar Movement, particularly on the involvement of youth in "Satyagrahas" throughout the State and if so, whether the ICSSR sought and got prior permission of Government for the research study;

(d) names of persons who conducted the research, their findings and have they been submitted to the Government; and

(e) if not, reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) to (e). The Indian Council of Social Science Research has sanctioned the following two grants to the Gandhi Peace Foundation:—

(i) Rs. 35,000 in April 1974 for preparation of a biography of Mahatma Gandhi by Shri Pyarelal who is the Director of this project. The biography is to be published in four volumes out of which one is ready for the press.

(ii) Rs. 5,600 in April and December, 1975 in two instalments to meet the expenditure on computer analysis of the data on 2000 satyagrahis who courted arrest in the Bihar Movement during June-July, 1974. The Director of the project is Dr. Partha Mukherjee, Associate Professor of Jawaharlal Nehru University. The computer analysis of the data on 2000 satyagrahis is still progressing and it may be another six months before the final report is received from the project Director.

No prior permission of Government of India was necessary in this case.

Schools having Urdu as Subject and Medium of Instructions

3139. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) how many schools are there in the country where Urdu is taught as one of the languages; and

(b) how many schools are there in U.P., Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Punjab and Delhi where Urdu is used as medium of instruction for all subjects?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha as soon as it is received.

(b) Available information about the number of schools with facilities for teaching through Urdu medium is as follows:—

(i) U.P. . . .	2,191
(ii) Bihar . . .	7,370
(iii) Madhya Pradesh .	206
(iv) Rajasthan . . .	51
(v) Punjab . . .	2
(vi) Delhi . . .	50

Increase in the amount of deposit at the time of Registration for D.D.A. Flats

3140. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether DDA has increased the amounts of deposits with the applications at the time of registering the names for flats in all the categories; and

(b) if so, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) To meet the increased cost of construction due to high cost of building material and labour charges.

Rise in Price of Levy Sugar

3141. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to raise price of the levy sugar; and

(b) if so, facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) No. Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Reduction in Price of School Text Books

3142. SHRI RAM PARKASH: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state the names of the States which have reduced the prices of school text books and the extent to which these prices have been reduced?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION. SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): While liberal allocations of white printing paper at a concessional rate of Rs. 2750 per tonne have by & large helped the States to stabilise the prices of text-books, the following State Governments and Union Territories have reported reduction in prices of text books to the extent indicated against each:—

State	*Extent to which prices reduced*
Assam	55 Paise to 95 Paise on textbooks for class I to X.
Bihar	20% on nationalised textbooks.
Himachal Pradesh	10% on textbooks for classes I to X.
Kerala	20 to 25 % on non-detailed books.
Manipur	74 Paise per book on an average on 150 text-books for classes I to VIII.
Rajasthan	18% on textbooks for classes I to VIII.
West Bengal	45 Paise to Rs. 1·80 on textbooks for classes VI to X. 5% on all books (school & college level) published by Private Publishers.
Delhi	10% to 36% on some titles.
Mizoram	9% to 26% on school textbooks.

Relaxation in Rules regarding retention of Government accommodation

3143. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have relaxed rules regarding surrender of Government accommodation by its employees who own houses in Delhi;

(b) whether if the house belonging to an employee is lower than his entitlement he may with the approval of his department, continue to stay in the Government accommodation; and

(c) if so, on what rent?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHURAMAIAH): (a) to (c). Under the rules, an employee can retain his Government accommodation on payment of normal

licence fee if he offers his own house, being less than his entitlement, to Government on lease and the offer is accepted. The rules have not been relaxed.

पालम गांव के हरिजन समुदाय द्वारा आवास स्थलों के बारे में अभ्यावेदन दिया जाना

3144. **श्री लालजी भाई :** क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पालम गांव के समस्त हरिजन समुदाय ने 23 अगस्त, 1975 को आवास स्थलों के बारे में उन्हें एक अभ्यावेदन प्रस्तुत किया था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो ज्ञापन में कितनी तथा किस प्रकार की मांगे की गई है ; और

(ग) उन पर सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्री (श्री के० रघुरामैया) : (क) जी, नहीं। तथापि, दिल्ली प्रशासन में पालम गांव के हरिजनों से दो अभ्यावेदन प्राप्त हुए थे।

(ख) इन अभ्यावेदनों में तीन मुख्य बातों/मांगों का उल्लेख था। ये थीं : (i) प्रधान मंत्री के 20 सूत्री आर्थिक कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत पालम गांव के भूमिहीन हरिजनों को न ही प्लाट दिए गए थे और न ही कृषि योग्य भूमि ; (ii) गांव के प्रधान की मिली भगत से कुछ व्यक्तियों ने गांव सभा भूमि पर अनधिकृत रूप से कब्जा किया हुआ था ; (iii) इस ग्राम के अनुसूचित जाति से सम्बन्ध रखने वाले सरकारी कर्मचारियों को न ही आवास स्थल दिए गए थे और न ही कृषि योग्य भूमि और उनको आवास स्थल अथवा कृषि योग्य भूमि अलाट की जानी चाहिये।

(ग) गांव सभा भूमि पर से अनधिकृत कब्जा हटाने के लिए दिल्ली प्रशासन द्वारा एक विशेष प्रवर्तन दल की स्थापना की गई है। इस दल ने कार्य करना पहले से आरम्भ किया हुआ है।

ग्राम की ग्राम-पंचायत ने 82 परिवारों को 82 एकड़ भूमि बांटी है जिनमें से 31 परिवार अनुसूचित जाति से सम्बन्ध रखते है। आवास-स्थल के आवंटन हेतु इस ग्राम के 783 व्यक्तियों की एक और सूची तैयार की गई है।

Allotment of Type II Quarters by Delhi Administration

3145. SHRI AMBESH: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state number of Tpye II quarters allotted by the Delhi Administration to employees belonging to Schedule Castes and Scheduled Tribes?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHURAMAIAH): Since October, 1975, 29 quarters have been allotted.

Major and Minor Irrigation Schemes

3146. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarted Question No. 619 on the 15th March, 1976 regarding major and minor irrigation schemes of Madhya Pradesh and state:

(a) names of 14 major and 27 minor schemes of Madhya Pradesh pending clearance with Government of India; and

(b) of the above, names of schemes found as acceptable and not acceptable?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH): (a) The names of 14 major

and 27 medium schemes pending clearance are as under:—

MEDIUM SCHEMES :

1. Bargi
2. Narmada Sagar
3. Omkareshwar
4. Kolar
5. Upper Wainganga
6. Pench Diversion Project
7. Rehar
8. Bansagar (Modified)
9. Hasdeo (Bango)
10. Arpo Project
11. Hap Project
12. Parbati Project
13. Gambhir Water Supply Scheme
14. Mahi Project

MEDIUM SCHEMES:

1. Meghaon Tola Tank
2. Banjar River Project
3. Sakalda Tank Project
4. Nahlesara
5. Waghya Nalla
6. Jhiram Nadi
7. Bijna Tank
8. Johilla (Modified)
9. Umrar Tank
10. Kachan Dam
11. Maharoi Tank
12. Putka Nalla
13. Matia Motinalla
14. Bardah Nalla
15. Makroda Feeder Reservoir to Rampur Tank
16. Paronch Tank
17. Shamsherpura Tank
18. Basai Lift Irrigation Scheme
19. Manasurwari
20. Jarmohra
21. Karwan (Modified)
22. Bichua Latia Complex
23. Sukta (Modified)
24. Jonk Diversion (Modified).
25. Kinkari Nalla
26. Piplia Kumar Tank
27. Naren Irrigation Scheme.

(b) Of the above, the following schemes have been found acceptable:—

1. Bichua Latia Complex
2. Sukta (Modified)
3. Jonk Diversion (Modified)
4. Kinkari Nalla
5. Piplia Kumar Tank
6. Naren Irrigation Scheme.

The position with regard to the technical examination of the other schemes has been explained in reply to the Unstarred Question No. 619 on 15th March, 1976.

Grants to Mithila University

3147. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 591 on the 15th March, 1976 regarding grants to Mithila University and state:

(a) whether after the U.G.C. declaring the Mithila University "an institution fit to receive financial assistance from the Central Government sources in terms of section 12-A of the U.G.C. Act" steps have been taken to provide adequate material and other required assistance to the University at the earliest; and

(b) if so, broad outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) and (b). According to information furnished by the University Grants Commission, the Lalit Narayan Mithila University has been declared as an institution fit to receive grants in terms of Section 12-A of the U.G.C. Act, on the basis of an assurance given by the Bihar Government that it would

provide adequate facilities for buildings, equipment, books for library, hostel, staff quarters, along with developed land, whose aggregate value will not be less than Rs. 2.00 crores in the first five years of its functioning As soon as the University is able to put up its buildings and appoint the staff required under the Rules framed under Section 12-A, the Commission will consider the proposal of the Mithila University for providing development assistance.

Agreement on Godavari River Waters

3148. SHRI B. N. REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state how many IMC water is allotted to each concerned State from Godavari river and its tributaries and acres of land to be irrigated as a result of agreement reached at Chief Ministers' Conference on Godavari River Waters?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH): The quantum of water allotted to the States of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Orissa under the agreement reached on the 19th December, 1975, is as under:—

(1) In the Manjira Sub-Basin, Karnataka can use 14.27 IMC and Maharashtra 22 IMC for new projects. Andhra Pradesh can construct Singur Project with gross capacity of 30 IMC and withdraw 4 IMC for drinking water supply to Hyderabad City.

(2) In the Main Godavari, Maharashtra can use all waters upstream of Jayakwadi and Siddheswar Dams.

(3) Downstream of Jayakwadi, Siddheswar and Nizamsagar Dams and upto Pochampad Dam, Maharashtra can use 60 IMC and the balance can be used by Andhra Pradesh.

(4) Downstream of Pochampad Dam, Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra can use 300 IMC each and Orissa can use 200 IMC of Godavari waters.

It is not possible to indicate, at this Stage, the acres of land that will be irrigated as a result of this agreement because the State Governments concerned have yet to draw up schemes for utilising their share of the waters.

Social Scientists gone abroad under various Schemes

3149. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) how many social scientists of India have visited foreign countries under the various schemes of Ford Foundations, USAID, Rockefeller Foundation and Colombo Plan during the last three years; and

(b) the names of their sponsoring agencies and purpose of their visit under each of the schemes?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) and (b). The number of Social Scientists who have been sponsored by any of the organisations under the administrative control of the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare and who have visited foreign countries with financial assistance from Ford Foundations, USAID, Rockefeller Foundation and Colombo Plan during the last three years is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

मध्य प्रदेश में चीनी मिलों द्वारा गन्ने के मूल्य का भुगतान न किया जाना

3150. डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश की कतिपय चीनी मिलों ने विशेषकर जावरा शूगर मिल्स जावरा तथा मैसर्स गोविन्द राम लोदी शूगर, मिल्स, महिदपुर ने गत पिराई मौसम में खरीदे गये गन्ने के सम्बन्ध में बढ़ी हुई राशि अब तक नहीं दी है ; और

(ख) क्या इस वर्ष भी उपरोक्त मिलों द्वारा केन्द्र सरकार के निर्देशों तथा राज्य सरकार के आदेशों के बावजूद, खरीदे गये गन्ने का मूल्य समय पर नहीं दिया जा रहा है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां): (क) मध्य प्रदेश में जावरा चीनी मिल को छोड़कर सभी चीनी मिलों ने पिछले पिराई मौसम के दौरान उनके द्वारा खरीदे गए गन्ने के मूल्य के बारे में तयशुदा दरों पर अधिकांश राशि का भुगतान कर दिया है। जावरा की फैक्ट्री के विरुद्ध राजस्व वसूली सार्टिफिकेट जारी किया गया है।

(ख) उत्पादकों को चालू मौसम के दौरान, खरीदे गए गन्ने की कीमत के 70 प्रतिशत का भुगतान कर दिया गया है और नियमित भुगतान सुनिश्चित किया जा रहा है। जावरा महिदपुर और दलांडा को 3 फैक्ट्रियों से तयशुदा दरों पर देय राशि की वसूली करने के लिए राज्य सरकार द्वारा कार्यवाही की जा रही है। इन फैक्ट्रियों ने तयशुदा दरों से कम दरों पर भुगतान किया था।

केन्द्रीय विद्यालय

3152. डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में केन्द्रीय विद्यालय कहां-कहां है,

(ख) क्या उनमें केन्द्रीय, कर्मचारियों के बच्चों के अतिरिक्त जनसाधारण के बच्चों का प्रवेश सम्भव है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो कितने प्रतिशत; और

(घ) ऐसे विभिन्न विद्यालयों में इस समय ऐसे बच्चों की संख्या कितनी है ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उप-मंत्री (श्री डी० पी० यादव) : (क) : केन्द्रीय विद्यालयों का स्थान दर्शाने वाला विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा गया है [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या एल टी–10763/76]

(ख) से (घ) : केन्द्रीय विद्यालय (सेंट्रल स्कूल्स) मुख्यतः सुरक्षा कार्मिकों सहित केन्द्रीय सरकार के स्थानान्तरणीय कर्मचारियों के बच्चों की शैक्षिक आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए है ऐसे स्थानान्तरणीय कर्मचारियों के बच्चों को दाखिला देने के बाद कुछ स्थान खाली रह जाते है, तो खाली स्थान भरने के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार के अस्थानान्तरणीय कर्मचारियों तथा अन्य लोगों के बच्चों को दाखिला देने के बारे में विचार किया जाता है। अतः अन्य वर्गों के लोगों के बच्चों की संख्या जिन्हें इन स्कूलों में दाखिल किया जाता है, उनकी प्रतिशतता बहुत ही सीमित होती है। अध्ययन करने वाले ऐसे बच्चों की सही सही संख्या के बारे में सूचना तत्काल प्राप्य नहीं है।

Aid to Agricultural Universities by I.C.A.R.

3153. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian Council of Agricultural Research has extended financial assistance to some of the new Agricultural Universities in the country; and

(b) if so, names of such Universities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 1. Marathawada Krishi Vidyapeeth, Parbhani.

2. Konkan Krishi Vidyapeeth, Dapoli.

3. Chander Shekar Azad University of Agriculture and Technology, Kanpur.

4. Narendra Deo University of Agriculture and Technology Faizabad.

5. Bidhan Chandra Krishi Vishwa Bidyalaya, Kalyani.

Soil Health Workers

3154. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to create a cadre of primary soil health workers drawn from rural youth; and

(b) if so, facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir, the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) has recently sanctioned an *ad-hoc* scheme on Pilot Project for training personnel for a Cadre of self-employed rural soil health care workers, with a financial provision of Rs. 8.40 lakhs for 3 years. The scheme is being implemented at the following 10 Agricultural Universities:—

(i) Bidhan Chandra Krishi Vishwa Vidyalaya, Kalyani, West Bengal.

(iii) Chandra Shekar Azad University, Hissar, Haryana.

(iii) Chandra Sekhar Azad University of Agriculture & Technology, Kanpur (U.P.)

(iv) Rajendra Agricultural University, Ranchi, Bihar.

(v) Orissa Univesity of Agriculture & Technology, Bhubaneswar, (Orissa).

(vi) Andhra Pradesh Agricultural University, Hyderbad, Andhra Pradesh.

(vii) Mahatma Phule Krishi Vidyapeeth, Rahuri Maharashtra.

(viii) Tamil Nadu Agricultural University, Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu (Madurai Centre).

(ix) Gujarat Agricultural University, Ahmedabad, Gujarat (Anand Centre).

(x) Jawaharlal Nehru Krishi Vishwa Vidyalaya, Jabalpur Madhya Pradesh.

Under this programme 100 Inter Science or matriculate boys/girls living in villages and engaged in farming will be trained each year for 12 weeks at the 10 Agricultural University Centres in all aspects of soil health such as soil testing and water quality analysis, organic matter recycling including use of night soil and soil borne diseases. During the 12 weeks' training course at the University's training centres, each trainee will receive Rs. 100 per month for meeting the living expenses. On successful completion of his training, the training Centres will provide him, free of cost, a soil testing kit complete with reagents and accessories like soil augar, sample

collection equipment, sample bags, charts etc. for establishing the soil health care centre in his village on return. Each of such soil health care centre is expected to serve the cause of farmers in 10 surrounding villages.

In the first phase, the programme of the pilot project is to be implemented at 10 Agricultural Universities training centres for 3 years and a cadre of 300 self employed soil health care workers is expected to be raised, hopefully benefitting the farmers of 3000 villages in the Country. On the basis of experience and results obtained from this pilot project, further extension of the programme to other areas will be considered.

Different Prices of Sugarcane in States

3155. SHRI MURASOLI MARAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether sugarcane prices paid to the growers differ from State to State;

(b) if so, the State-wise break-up of prevailing sugarcane prices;

(c) whether Government have received any memoranda to have a uniform price in all States; and

(d) reaction of the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Statement on the basis of information available upto 27-4-1976 is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-10764/76.]

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Selection Grade Posts for Primary School Teachers in Delhi

3156. SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Selection Grade posts were introduced for primary school teachers and Head Masters of Delhi Schools in September, 1971;

(b) whether all the Head Masters officiating as such on that date or promoted thereafter started or start drawing higher pay than a large number of confirmed Head Masters promoted earlier; and

(c) if so, what steps are being taken to remove this anomaly?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Yes Sir, as a result of the decision of the Government to grant selection grade on proforma basis. The question of removal of this anomaly was examined by Government in detail, but it was decided to await the recommendations of the Third Pay Commission. The orders regarding the Selection Grades on the basis of the Third Pay Commission recommendations were issued on 4th March, 1976. The question of removing the anomalies with effect from 1-1-1973, will be examined in the light of the recommendations of the Third Pay Commission in consultation with the Delhi Administration.

Hostels for Working Women

3157. SHRI NOORUL HUDA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) how many new hostels for working women are being established in cities with a population exceeding 2 lakhs;

(b) boarding and lodging fees in the existing hostels and approximate proposed charges in the new hostels; and

(c) reasons for excluding Gauhati and Shillong, the two vital centres in the North Eastern Region, from the new proposals?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) During 1975-76 twenty-five new hostels for working women have been sanctioned in 20 cities with a population exceeding 2 lakhs.

(b) Under Government of India's Scheme of assistance to voluntary organisations for construction/expansion of hostel buildings for working women, the voluntary organisations can charge from the inmates reasonable rent not exceeding 10 per cent of their total emoluments in the case of single-bed rooms and 5 per cent in the case of dormitories. Inmates, however, have to make their own arrangements for boarding

(c) Two hostels for working women have already been sanctioned at Gauhati. We have so far not received any proposal for Shillong.

मध्य प्रदेश में ग्रामीण पेय जल सप्लाई कार्यक्रम

3158. श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ग्रामीण पेय-जल सप्लाई कार्यक्रम को केन्द्रीय सरकार को स्थानान्तरित करने के लिए सहमत हो गई है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका परिणाम क्या निकला ?

निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एच० के० एल० भगत) : (क) और (ख) : मध्य प्रदेश को न तो कोई प्रस्ताव किया गया था और न ही उनसे कोई प्रस्ताव प्राप्त हुआ था ।

Jurisdiction of North Zone and Food Zone of CPWD in States

3159. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the North Zone and Food Zone of CPWD both have jurisdiction in certain places in Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Haryana and Punjab;

(b) if so, names of cities where both the zones have their jurisdiction; and

(c) reasons for the overlapping of jurisdiction?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHURAMAIAH)

(a) **Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh Haryana and Punjab** } Yes

Rajasthan No

(b) **Uttar Pradesh :** Kanpur and Allahabad.

Punjab : Amritsar

(c) The Food Zone had been originally set up to look after the works of the Food Grain Godowns/Ware-Houses etc. only. The bulk of these works have been completed; but closure and clearance of accounts and the completion of whatever residual works remain are still being looked after by the Food Zone, though, territorially, and for all other works, these places fall within the jurisdiction of the Northern Zone. Transfer of the residual works and the accounts relating to the works of the Food Corporation of India to the Northern Zone is not considered administratively desirable.

Requirement of Agricultural Graduates

3160. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) present capacity of Agricultural Institutions for educating students at graduate and post-graduate levels in the country, State-wise, and the likely increase in this capacity by the end of Fifth Five Year Plan;

(b) whether the trained manpower in Agricultural discipline is likely to be much in excess of the actual requirement;

(c) if so, facts thereof and action rationalise manpower requirement of agriculture graduates; and

(d) estimated number of unemployed agriculture graduates in the country State-wise and steps taken and proposed to provide employment opportunities to them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN). (a) The intake capacity of Agricultural Institutions at graduate and post-graduate level state-wise upto 1973 collected in 1974 is given in the statement enclosed.. The capacity at the end of 5th Five Year Plan may not be substantially deficient.

(b) In some States, the trained man power may exceed requirements if only Government jobs are considered for assessing requirement.

(c) The Institutions have been advised to regulate admissions as per employment opportunities. The universities are being encouraged to set up manpower and placement cells.

(d) Precise information about unemployed graduates in the country is not available. Some Universities and State Governments have sponsored self-employment schemes for agricultural graduates enlisting the financial assistance from the National Banks and Agricultural inputs agencies.

Statement

Intake Capacity (Data for the year 1973)

State	B.Sc. (Ag.)	B.V.Sc.	M.Sc.(Ag.)	M.V.Sc.
ASSAM	80	60	32	34
ANDHRA PRADESH .	400	110	104	50
BIHAR	205	80	115	52
GUJARAT	360	40	180	15
KERALA	80	40	20	10
KARNATAKA	320	50	45	35
M.P.	354	70	140	30
TAMIL NADU .	297	136	110	45

State	B.Sc.(Ag.)	B.V.Sc.	M.Sc. (Ag.)	M.V.Sc.
MAHARASHTRA .	1790	179	256	44
ORISSA	144	48	88	30
PUNJAB . . .	395	40	137	17
HARYANA . . .	205	45	47	15
RAJASTHAN .	155	60	140	54
U.P.	3205	105	800	120
H.P.	55	..	60	..
J.K.	30	..	..	..
WEST BENGAL .	175	60	160	..
DELHI . . .	..	..	55	..
TOTAL	8250	1123	2489	551

Integrated Plan of Urban Development

3161 SHRI VASANT SATHE Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state.

(a) whether Government have formulated an integrated plan for urban development and if so, important features thereof;

(b) financial assistance sanctioned and actually released, State-wise and project-wise to Maharashtra State for 1975-76; and

(c) what is the budget allocation for Maharashtra State during the current year?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHURAMAIAH). (a) The Central Scheme for Integrated Urban Development in Metropolitan Cities and Areas of National Importance has been formulated and is in operation since the year 1974-75. The Scheme envisages Central assistance to supplement the resources of the implementing agencies and the State Governments for execution of integrated urban development projects.

(b) Financial assistance sanctioned and released to Maharashtra State in 1975-76 was Rs 3 15 crores The entire amount was released for integrated urban development projects in the Bombay Metropolitan area The project wise breakup is as follows —

	Rs. crores
(i) Water Supply and Sewerage	1 50
(ii) Roads	0.40
(iii) CIDCO Projects .	1.25

(c) State-wise allocations are not made in advance Assistance is sanctioned and released on the basis of assessment of the progress and availability of funds.

Grants to States for Publication of Text Books in Regional Languages

3162. SHRI SAMAR GUHA Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1451 on the 29th March, 1976 regarding text books in regional languages and state

(a) reasons for extremely disproportionate Central Grants given to various States for publication of text

books in regional languages, during the years 1973—75;

(b) reasons for equally disproportionate publications of text books by the States;

(c) whether Government have ascertained related facts thereof from various States and if so, particulars thereof; and

(d) whether during the years 1973—1975, West Bengal received lowest grants compared to any or all other States and published least number of text books and if so, reasons thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P YADAV) (a) to (d). Under the Centrally sponsored scheme of Book Production at the university level in Hindi and regional languages, grants to the participating States are given keeping in view their requirements and performance. The requirements, performance and the number of publications of the Book Production Boards set up in the different States depend largely on the initiative taken by them the authors and translators who write these books and the State Governments concerned. Periodic reports are obtained from the State Governments regarding the progress of the scheme and these reveal uneven progress in the different States for the reasons already stated.

The figures of grants released to the different States during 1973-74 and 1974-75 have already been furnished in the reply mentioned by the Hon'ble Member. Grants to the State Government of West Bengal during these years under this scheme were given, as usual, according to their requirements. Until 31 March 1976, grants amounting to Rs. 15 33 lakhs had been released to the State Government while the expenditure incurred by the West Bengal Book Board till that date was Rs. 13.09 lakhs. Thus, the Book Production programme in West Bengal under the scheme has not suffered for want of central grants. According to the information received from the Board, the number of its publications is small because it has taken up only original writing.

मध्य प्रदेश में दुग्ध संयंत्र के लिए केन्द्रीय सहायता

3163. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या कृषि और सिचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने राज्य मे दुग्ध संयत्र लगाने तथा दूध स्टोर करने हेतु उपकरणो के लिए केन्द्र मे कोई ऋण मांगा है और यदि हा, तो किन किन स्थानो पर कितने सयंत्र लगाने हेतु ऋण मागा गया है ;

(ख) क्या "आपरेशन फ्लड प्रोग्राम" के अन्तर्गत दूध के अत्याधिक उत्पादन के लिए मध्य प्रदेश मे तरल दूध सयत्र स्थापित करने की केन्द्रीय सरकार की योजना है , और

(ग) क्या सरकार ने राज्य मे आइसक्रीम, चाकलेट और अन्य दूध सयत्रो के विस्तार हेतु कोई योजना बनाई है ?

कृषि और सिचाई मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री प्रभुदास पटेल) :

(क) जी नही ।

(ख) आपरेशन फ्लड के दूसरे चरण के अन्तर्गत (पाचवी प्लान योजना) मध्य प्रदेश मे 171 50 लाख रु० की अनुमानित लागत से डेरी सयंत्रो और अवशीतन केन्द्रों की स्थापना करने उनका विस्तार करने का प्रस्ताव है ।

(ग) जी नही ।

मध्य प्रदेश में धार्मिक तथा ऐतिहासिक स्मारकों की मरम्मत कराया जाना

3164. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश में प्राचीन धार्मिक तथा ऐतिहासिक इमारतों की मरम्मत कराने का कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो कार्य कब तक प्रारंभ हो जायेगा ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री (प्रो० एस० नुरूल हसन) : (क) और (ख) : केन्द्रीय सुरक्षित स्मारकों के मरम्मत का काम एक निरन्तर प्रणाली का होता है । प्रत्येक स्मारक की आवश्यकताओं के अनुसार मरम्मत का काम किया जाता है । चालू वर्ष के लिए अभी तक कई स्मारकों के विषय में मरम्मत के कार्य आरम्भ हो गये हैं ।

Damage to Foodgrains due to Rains in Punjab

3165. SARDAR SAWARAN SINGH SOKHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) to what extent the foodgrains have been spoiled by the recent rains in Punjab;

(b) central assistance likely to be given to the affected State; and

(c) whether the targets of collection of foodgrains is likely to be achieved?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) The information has been called for from the State Government and it will be laid on the Table of the Sabha as soon as it is received.

(b) The question regarding Central assistance to the State for relief will be examined in the light of the recommendations of the Sixth Finance Commission regarding relief in respect of natural calamities.

(c) The procurement target for Rice in Punjab for 1975-76 Kharif marketing season, fixed at 9 lakh tonnes, has already been exceeded as 11.76 lakh tonnes of rice has been procured.

The procurement operations for wheat, for which the target has been fixed at 28 lakh tonnes for 1976-77 Rabi Marketing season, have been started only recently and it is premature to say whether the target would be achieved.

मध्य प्रदेश में केन्द्रीय भण्डार निगम के भंडार

3166. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय भंडार निगम ने मध्य प्रदेश में कितने भंडार गृह बनाए हैं ;

(ख) क्या रबी की भारी फसल को देखते हुए इन भंडारगृहों की क्षमता समय के अनुकूल है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस समय राज्य में कितनी भंडारण क्षमता उपलब्ध है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णासाहिब पी० शिन्दे) :

(क): केन्द्रीय भांडागार निगम ने मध्य प्रदेश में सात केन्द्रों पर भांडागार बनवाएं

(ख) : मध्य प्रदेश में सरकारी क्षेत्र की एजेंसियों के पास उपलब्ध भंडारण क्षमता राज्य में रबी फसल से अधिप्राप्ति की जरूरतों को पूरा करने के लिए पर्याप्त हैं । तथापि, विभिन्न तरीकों से भंडारण क्षमता बढ़ाने के लिए प्रयत्न किए जा रहे हैं जैसेकि अतिरिक्त

क्षमता का निर्माण करवाना, विभिन्न स्रोतों से गोदाम किराये पर लेना, कैप स्टोरेज का निर्माण करना, आदि ताकि अन्य राज्यों से अधिप्राप्त और विदेशों से आयात किए गए खाद्यान्नों के लिए भंडारण स्थान सुलभ किया जा सके।

(ग) : मध्य प्रदेश में भारतीय खाद्य निगम, केन्द्रीय भांडागार निगम और राज्य भांडागार निगम के पास उपलब्ध भंडारण क्षमता (अपनी और किराये की) 10 लाख मीटरी टन है। इसके अलावा, राज्य सरकार के पास लगभग 81,000 मीटरी टन भंडारण क्षमता है।

Prices of Foodgrains

3167. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) latest break-up of the market and issue prices of Wheat, rice and other cereals and other agricultural products in various States and Union territories; and

(b) steps taken by Government to proportionately equalise them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNA-SAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). It is not feasible to indicate the break-up of open market prices which vary from State to State and from day to day and even from one area to another within the same State and depend upon the position of supply and demand. As regards the foodgrains issued from the Central Pool, Government of India after taking into consideration the economic cost and other relevant factors, decide the issue prices for foodgrains issue from the Central Pool. Since these are uniform throughout the country, the question of equalising them also does not arise.

Activities of Youth Parliament

3168. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the activities under the Scheme "Youth Parliament" have made any headway in Delhi, New Delhi and elsewhere and are to be carried on without relaxation;

(b) which of the States, including Union-territories have agreed to implement the scheme in their areas; and

(c) whether any Central assistance is given to States or is contemplated to be given to States for the implementation of the Scheme?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) So far, four States viz., Andhra Pradesh, Tripura, Kerala and Haryana have arranged Youth Parliament Competitions in their respective States on the pattern of the Scheme in the Union Territory of Delhi. The State Governments of Punjab, Gujarat, Bihar, Orissa, Goa, Daman & Diu, Pondicherry, U.P. Nagaland and Manipur have agreed to implement the Scheme in their respective States.

(c) The actual expenditure, subject to a ceiling of Rs. 1,000/- incurred by each State/Union Territory for the annual competition in implementation of the Scheme, is borne by the Central Government.

Price Reduction in Fertilizers

3170. SHRI Y ESWARA REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the prices of some of the fertilizers have been reduced;

(b) if so, extent reasons therefor·

(c) whether the reduction in the prices of phosphatic fertilizers is effected by a support scheme; and

(d) whether the off take of the fertilizers has improved after the price reduction?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): Yes, Sir.

(b) The prices of some of the major imported fertilizers have been reduced with effect from 16th March, 1976 and 20th April, 1976 with a view to boost the consumption of fertilisers. The indigenous manufacturers have also reduced the prices of the fertilizers produced by them. The following Table gives the prices of these fertilizers as they existed prior to the revision and as they exist today:—

Rs. per tonne

Name of Fertilizer	Prices Prior to 16-3-76	Existing prices	Reduction effected
Urea	1850	1750	100
Muriate of potash	1085	900	185
Di-Ammonium Phosphate (18-46-0)	2600	2210	390
Ammonium Nitro-Phosphate (24-24-0)	2650	2270	380
NPK (15-15-15)	1645	1570	75
NPK (17-17-17)	2425	1970	455

(c) Yes, Sir. It has been decided to give a subsidy of Rs 1250 per tonne of P_2O_5 to the manufacturers of Phosphatic fertilizers for being passed on to the farmers.

(d) Since the major price reduction were made in March and April, 1976 and since these months are also the low consumption months, it is too early to assess the impact of the price reductions.

Reduction in Price of Chemical Fertilisers

3171. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SINHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased state:

(a) whether Government propose to reduce the prices of chemical fertilisers so that more and more farmers could purchase them; and

(b) if so, the extent of reduction proposed and the names of chemical fertilisers whose prices are to be reduced?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) and (b). The prices of some of the major complex fertilizers have been reduced very recently i.e., with effect from 20th April, 1976. The following Table indicates the retail prices of some of the major imported fertilizers as they existed on 1st June 1974 and the reductions effected on 18th July

1975 1st December 1975, 16th March 1976 and 20th April 1976:—

Rs. per tonne

Name of Fertilizer	Retail price w.e.f. 1-6-74	Reductions effected on			
		18-7-75	1-12-75	16-3-76	20-4-76
Urea	2000	150	..	..	..
Muriate of Potash	1220	50	85	185	..
Di-Ammonium Phosphate (18-46-0)	3005	200	205	..	390
Ammonium Nitro-Phosphate (24-24-0)	3080	..	430	355	25
NPK (15-15-15)	1700	..	55	..	75
NPK (17-17-17)	2590	..	165	300	155

The combined effect of the four decreases effected in 1975 and 1976 so far are quite substantial and already there are indications that the demand for fertilizers is picking up. The full effect of latest decrease will manifest itself in the next cropping season only

Limits of Guests in Marriages or Funeral

3172. SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SOKHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the limits of guests in marriages or funerals have been lowered only within the Union territories, or in all States; and

(b) if so, to what extent?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b) The information is being collected from the States and Union Territories and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha

असहाय, वृद्ध एवं विकलांग व्यक्तियों को पेंशन

3173. श्री चिरंजीब झा : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने असहाय, वृद्ध और विकलांग लोगों को पेंशन देने के प्रस्ताव पर विचार करने के लिये राज्य सरकारों को सुझाव दिया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो केन्द्रीय सरकार कितने प्रतिशत व्यय का वहन करेगी ; और

(ग) वर्ष 1976–77 के दौरान कितनी राज्य सरकारें इस प्रस्ताव को क्रियान्वित कर सकेगी और किस सीमा तक ?

शिक्षा समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री अरविन्द नेताम) :

(क) से (ग)—भारत सरकार ने असहाय, वृद्ध और विकलांग व्यक्तियों को पेंशन देने के किसी प्रस्ताव पर विचार करने के लिए राज्य सरकारों को सुझाव नहीं दिया है। फिर भी पता चला है कि कुछ राज्य सरकारों, जैसे कि आन्ध्र प्रदेश, हरियाणा, हिमाचल प्रदेश, कर्नाटक, केरल, मध्य प्रदेश, पंजाब, राजस्थान, तामिल नाडु, उत्तर प्रदेश, पश्चिम बंगाल और कुछ संघ शासित क्षेत्र प्रशासन, जैसे कि चण्डीगढ़, दादरा और नगर हवेली, दिल्ली और मिजोरम अपने ही साधनों में से वृद्ध और निराश्रित व्यक्तियों को पेंशन देने से संबंधित योजनाएं कार्यान्वित कर रहे हैं।

Increase in Number of Tigers

3175. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been any increase in the number of tigers in the country; and

(b) if so the increase in their number, State-wise during the last two years?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of Sabha.

Gram Yield

3178. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether India's grame yield per acre is very low;

(b) if so, reasons therefor; and

(c) steps taken/proposed to increase the yield?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) The yield per hectare of gram in India is approximately 600 Kg. which is almost at par with gram production countries like Ethopia, Tanzania, Iran, Burma, Pakistan and Spain. However, it is somewhat lower than Morocco, Mexico and Turkey. The yield of gram in different countries are given in Statement enclosed.

(b) Gram is sown under rainfed conditions being low and uncertain, the farmers are hesitant to use fertilizers and pesticides. Under irrigated conditions the crop is not as remunerative as wheat which is the alternative crop.

(c) Research has shown that yield of existing improved varieties of gram can be increased by application of phosphatic fertilizers, adoption of plant protection measures, and use of one or two irrigations. To help State Governments to increase production of pulses (including gram) a Centrally Sponsored Scheme on development of pulses was initiated in last 2 years of the Fourth Plan and is being continued during the Fifth Plan. Under the scheme financial assistance has been provided to the State Governments to lay out demonstrations on these crops to motivate farmers to adopt improved practices, multiply breder's seed and foundation seed supply seed of improved varities at subsidised rate subsidise 25 per cent cost of plant protection chemicals and 50 per cent cost of plant protection equipment (sprayer and dusters) for use in Pulses Cultivation.

Statement

Average yield per hectare of GRAM (Chic peas) in important gram growing countries of the World.

Yield per hect. (in Kgs.)

	Country	1972	1973	1974
1	Ethopia	655	641	643
2	Morocco	645	938	100
3	Tanzania	310	263	263
4	Mexico	765	1077	1061
5	India	642	651	528
6	Iran	500	550	600
7	Burma	509	510	512
8	Pakistan	529	543	550
9	Turkey	1028	995	1022
10	Spain	595	573	586
11	World Average	635	653	562

Clearance of Upper Wardha Irrigation Project

3179. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Maharashtra have requested the Centre for early clearance of Upper Wardha Irrigation Project and have furnished the revised estimates on the 24th January, 1976;

(b) if so, broad outline of the project proposed; and

(c) action taken by the Centre for early clearance of the project?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH): (a) to (c). The Upper Wardha Project estimated to cost Rs 39.88 crores has since been cleared by the ..anning Commission. The Project envisages construction of an earthern dam on river Wardha near village Thana in the Amravati district of Maharashtra State, and a right bank main canal 141 Km long taking off from the dam The project, on completion, will provide annual irrigation to an area of 75980 ha. in the Amravati district

Joint Farming

3180. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to introduce joint farming in the country; and

(b) if so, salient features of the proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Central Aid for Drought-prone areas in Maharashtra

3181. SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state quantum of help given for drought-prone areas in Maharashtra during the current year and quantum proposed to be given during 1976-77?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): Central assistance of Rs. 176 16 lakhs was released to Maharashtra Government under Drought Prone Areas Programme during 1975-76 During the current year, Central Assistance of Rs. 388.78 lakhs is proposed to be made available to the State Government under the programme.

Acceptance of Three-year Degree Course by Universities

3182. SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state.

(a) which Universities have accepted the three year degree course, which are considering its acceptance and which have refused to accept it; and

(b) what special help is given to those universities which accept the three year degree course?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) and (d). The 11+3 pattern was accepted by universities in all Sates, except Uttar Pradesh, where it was a two-year course after 12 year schooling and Bombay University. Subsequently, some other universities also adopted a two-year intermediate/pre-degree course followed by a two-year degree course. According to Information available, all the Universities

except those in Bihar and Assam, State Universities in Uttar Pradesh, University of Bombay and Universities of Berhampur and Utkal in Orissa, have three-year degree course.

The Conference of Vice-Chancellors of Universities held on September 30—October 1, 1975, has recommended that the new enriched three-year first degree course under the 10+2+3 pattern should be launched with effect from or about the academic year 1979-80.

The Conference of Vice-Chancellors has also recommended that it will be necessary to provide financial assistance to the universities for switching over to the 10+2+3 pattern especially those universities which have at present two-year degree course. Their recommendations are being considered by the State Governments and universities concerned. Most of the States have however accepted the pattern.

Help to Athletes/Artists

3183. SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have worked out any scheme to help and patronise atheletes, sportsment, singers, dancers and other artists; and

(b) if so, its broad features?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) and (b). The Departments of Education and Culture are operating a number of schemes to encourage atheletes, sportsmen and women and artists.

Under the Sports Talent Search Scholarship Scheme scholarships are awarded to students who excel in sports. There are available for award every year 400 national and 800 States level scholarships of the value of Rs. 50/- and Rs. 25/- per month respectively. Besides, 100 scohlarships per annum of the value of Rs. 100 per month have been made available for university/college sportsmen under the National Sports Organisation Scheme.

To help sportsmen and women improve their performance coaching is necessary. With a view therefore to produce good coaches and also to provide coaching to atheletes sportsmen and women, the Netaji Subash National Institute of Sports, Patiala has been set up and it has so far produced about 3000 coaches in 13 different sports and games.

In order to confer recognition on outstanding sportsmen and women Arjuna Awards are made each year. Padma Awards are also conferred on very outstanding sportsmen and women.

In order to provide opportunities of competition to rural sportsmen and women, rural sports tournaments are held at Block, District and State levels. It is estimated that in 1975-76 about 7 lakh atheletes participated in these tournaments

For encouraging sportswomen in particular a National Women's Sports Festival was held at New Delhi in November, 1975. More than 1700 sportswomen from 25 States/Union Territories participated in the Festival.

National Awards in Physical Efficiency given with a view to stressing the importance of physical fitness. These awards are given on the basis of a competition which offers the participants a forum to test their physical efficiency.

Talented sportsmen and women are also sent abroad as a part of national teams or for advanced training.

With a view to providing financial assistance to artists for obtaining advanced training in their fields of acti-

vity, schemes of award of cultural scholarships to young artists of outstanding promise are being operated. About 50 scholarships of the value of Rs. 300 per month are available to young artists in the age group 20—28 years and another 100 scholarships of the value of Rs. 600 per annum have been made available for children in the age group 10—14 years.

A scheme of award of fellowships to outstanding artists in the fields of the performing, the literary and the plastic arts has been recently started. The senior fellowship under the scheme is of the value of Rs. 1,000/- per month and the junior fellowship of Rs 500/- per month.

Financial assistance upto Rs. 200/- per month is also given to persons distinguished in the letters, the arts, etc., who may be in indigent circumstances

A scheme of financial assistance to professional dance-drama and theatre ensembles is also in operation whereby such ensembles are enabled to employ artists on a stable basis.

The Government fully recognise the need for encouraging art and artists so that cultural life of our people may be enriched The three Akademics, viz., the Sangeet Natak Akademi, the Lalit Kala Akademi and the Shaitya Akademi, were establisned with this end in view. They have been making awards for artistic achievement, honouring artists by making them fellows, holding exhibitions, bringing out publications, staging performances and generally providing encouragement to creative artists.

Group Housing Cooperative Societies

8184. **PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR:** Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) names of the Group Housing/Cooperative Societies which have been registered and have applied for the allocation of residential plots to their members in Delhi;

(b) dates on which the demands were registered by the D.D.A. in each case;

(c) names of such among them as have been provided the required land by the D.D.A. alongwith the dates on which the land was provided in each case;

(d) likely dates by which the remaining societies would also be given land; and

(e) whether preference would be given in the allotment of land to these societies in such areas where most of the members like the teachers, or Government servants are residing?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH): (a) 160 Group Housing Societies have been registered by the Registrar of Cooperative Societies so far for allotment of land to their members as per statement I laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No LT-10765/76].

(b) Delhi Development Authority invited applications from all registered Cooperative Group Housing Societies for allotment of land in July, 1973, and allotted land to Societies according to date of their registration with Registrar Cooperative Societies and the date of deposit of earnest money. Delhi Development Authority as such does not register any demand of such societies

(c) 19 societies were given possession of land as shown in statement II laid on the Table of the House. [*placed in Library. See* No. LT-10765/76]. The dates on which possession was given has also been indicated against each item.

(d) Land will be given to all the socities as and when they complete all

formalities required by Delhi Development Authority.

(e) At present land is being allotted in Paschimpuri, Pritampura, Bodela and Trans-Yamuna area only and hence the question does not arise.

Offer of Scholarship to India by G. D. R.

3185. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) how many scholarships are offered to India by G.D R. every year under different schemes;

(b) what is the response of the Government to it; and

(c) whether Government utilise fully the offer of G.D.R. in respect of the scholarships?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P YADAV): (a) to (c). Under the Indo-GDR Cultural Exchange Programme, G.D.R. have been offering 10 scholarships for post-graduate studies in Science, Technology and Humanities and 5 to 6 scholarships for training of coaches in the field of sports. Government of India accept these offers and nominate suitable candidates against these scholarships. Government is keen to utilise these scholarships fully However, all the candidates recommended are not sometimes finally approved by the donor government, sometimes some of the candidates finally approved do not avail of the scholarships and sometimes sufficient number of candidates duly qualified are also not available for nomination.

Functions of Central Youth Advisory Board

3186. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN:
DR. RANEN SEN:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) what are the functions of the Central Youth Advisory Board and how far its work is effective;

(b) what is the composition of this Board and names of the non-officials who are members of this Board; and

(c) whether any youth student organisation is represented in this body?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) to (c) There is no organisation by the name of Central Youth Advisory Board. However, a National Advisory Board on Youth set up in July 1970 had made certain recommendations in December, 1970. The Government after taking into consideration the recommendations of the Board decided to implement the programme of Nehru Yuvak Kendras State and District level Committees of the Kendras are being set up. The organisational pattern of the Nehru Yuvak Kendras at the national level is under consideration of the Government.

Irregularities in Unaided Schools in Delhi

3187. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN:
SHRI S. M. BANERJEE:

Will the Ministry of EDUCATION SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the allegations made by the members of the Delhi Unaided School Teachers' Association

regarding the irregularties still existing in the capital's unaided schools even after the Coming into force of the Delhi School Education Act, 1973, and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereon and steps proposed against defaulting schools?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. These are being looked into.

Procurement of Wheat by States, at announced Prrice

3188. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the States have an obligation to pay to the farmers for their produce being sold to State agencies as levy for procurement purposes, the price of wheat per quintal as announced by the Minister on the 25th March, 1976;

(b) whether the downward trend in the foodgrain prices has been arrested as a result of the announcement of procurement prices; and

(c) reasons for delay in the annuoncement of procurement price of wheat?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). The present downward trend of prices of foodgrains is mainly due to the comfortable supply position and the expectation of a bumper Rabi harvest The State Governments have been asked to purchase foodgrains offered at the procurement/ Support prices and the minimum prices fo foodgrains are expected to stabilise atleast at this level.

(c) The procurement price of wheat has been announced before the commencement of the Rabi harvesting season

Tamralipta Museum and Research Centre at Tamluk

3189. SHRI S C. SAMANTA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Tamralipta Museum and Reseach Centre at Tamluk in the district of Midnapur in West Bengal, was inaugurated on the 17th December, 1975 by the Chief Minister of West Bengal,

(b) if so, how the antiquities exhibited in the Museum were recovered,

(c) whether the Central Archaeological Department visited Tamluk and arranged for further excavation; and

(d) if so, result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF S NURUL HASAN): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) The exhibits are reported to be surface collections.

(c) and (d) The site was excavated by the Superintending Archaeologist, Eastern Circle during 1974-75 It was also visited by the Joint Director General in 1975 and was not found to be sufficiently promising for further excavation.

Central Assistance for Poultry and Piggery in Kerala

3190. SHRI VARKEY GEORGE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Kerala Government have asked for financial assistance from the Centre for starting poultry and piggery farming on a priority basis for helping the farmers; and

(b) if so, amount asked for and facts of the scheme?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The State Government have proposed an outlay of Rs. 6 lakhs for Piggery Production and Rs. 53.74 lakhs for Poultry Production programme during Fifth Plan period, benefiting small and marginal farmers and agricultural labourers, to be taken up in the districts of Cannanore and Trivandrum (Poultry) and Trichur covering Ernakulam district also (Piggery) in their Project Report. It is envisaged to assist 8000 families under poultry programme and 500 families under pig production programme in each project area.

The piggery and poultry production programmes provide for breeding, health, nutrition cover, procurement and marketing of the produce, in intensive compact areas in the selected districts. These programmes are on subsidy-cum-loan basis.

Identified beneficiaries who are small farmers will be provided subsidy at the rate of 25 per cent, marginal farmers and agricultural labourers at the rate of 33-1/3 per cent of the capital investment required for setting up production units. The loans for setting up these projects will be arranged from the institutional sources.

Beggary

3191. SHRI R. S. PANDEY: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have conducted any study to find out the causes of beggary; and

(b) if so, result thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) Surveys have been conducted in some cities like Madras, Delhi and Greater Bombay, the reports of which have been seen by Government.

(b) On the basis of these reports steps were taken to strengthen anti-beggary programmes under social defence schemes of the Social Welfare Sector of the Five Year Plans.

Withdrawal of Excise Duty on Sugar meant for Industrial uses

3192. SHRI R. S. PANDEY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Sugar Mills Association has urged the Government to withdraw the excise duty imposed on sugar meant for industrial uses; and

(b) if so, decision of the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) No such proposal has been received from the Indian Sugar Mills Association.

(b) Does not arise.

College of Vocational Studies, Delhi University

3193 SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi University's College of Vocational Studies has not implemented many courses initially envisaged;

(b) whether it has no proper building to hold classes; and

(c) if so, facts thereof and action taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a)

According to the information furnished by the University of Delhi, the University had envisaged the introduction of a number of vocationalised courses at the inception of the College in 1972 but in view of the experimental nature of vocationalised education, which was being introduced for the first time, it decided that only such vocationalised courses should be introduced as could be easily managed and for which no laboratory facilities would be necessary Accordingly, the College offers courses in Tourism, Book-publishing, Office Management and Secretarial Assistance; Store-keeping and Stores Accounting, Retailing and Trade; and Insurance in its B A (Pass) Course.

(b) and (c). The College was initially located in the building of the Satyawati College at Timarpur but was later shifted to a rented building in Doctor's Lane, New Delhi, in November 1972 and is still functioning there It has since acquired 10 acres of land for construction of a question of provision of funds for permanent building of its own The permanent buildings for this College as well as for some other colleges of Delhi University is under correspondence between the University authorities and the University Grants Commission

Supplying of Text books and Essential Commodities to Students in Hostel

3194. SHRI R. N BARMAN. Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) what were the allocations made to different States, State-wise for the Scheme for supplying text books and essential commodities to students in hostels; and

(b) whether the utilisation of funds was poor and if so, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S NURUL HASAN): (a) and (b). No financial allocations are made by the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare to the States for supply of text books and essential commodities to students in hostels and approved lodging houses Regular allocation of white printing paper earmarked for the educational sector is, however, made quarterly to the State Governments and Union Territories for production of text books, for manufacture of exercise books and for examinations. From June 1974 to March 1976, 2.06 lakh Metric Tonnes of paper were allocated to States and Union Territories and out of this about 1.75 lakh Metric Tonnes were lifted till March 31, 1976 The University Grants Commission has a scheme for establishment of book banks in Colleges These book banks are intended for the use of all students including those who reside in hostels

Private Tuitions by College Teachers

3195 SHRI S R DAMANI Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware that college teachers in most parts of the country run parallel classes outside by engaging in private tuitions,

(b) whether this leads to neglect of legitimate duties on the part of teachers in their institutions, and

(c) if so, what action has been taken by Government or the University Grants Commission to check serving teachers from such activities?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S NURUL HASAN) (a) to (c). The scheme of revision of pay scales of University and college teachers provides that the universities shall draw up a Code of Conduct for its teachers It is visualised that the Universities, in drawing up the Codes

of Conduct, will include necessary provisions to ensure that the teachers do not neglect their legitimate teaching duties by engaging in private tuitions. It is hoped that the University authorities will take appropriate action against teachers who violate the Code of Conduct, after the same has been brought into force.

Amount Disbured by U.G.C. to Degree Colleges situated in Villages

3196. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SINHA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) amount disbursed by the University Grants Commission to degree colleges situated in villages of the country during 1974-75; and

(b) amount disbursed by the University Grants Commission for similar colleges in urban areas in 1975-76?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) The University Grants Commission paid a sum of Rs. 48,25,332.45 to degree colleges situated in villages during the year 1974-75.

(b) A sum of Rs. 1,58,56,436.92 was paid by the Commission to degree colleges situated in urban areas in 1975-76. This figure is provisional as the accounts of the Commission for the year 1975-76 are yet to be finalised.

Under-ground Water in Bihar

3197. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SINHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total availability of underground water resources in Bihar for irrigation purposes;

(b) how much of these have been exploited; and

(c) plan for exploiting under-ground water for irrigation during 1976-77 in that State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) to (c). The information is being collected from the State Government of Bihar and will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

Loss of Crops

3198. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SINHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware of the depredation caused due to overflow of water of Gandak Canal (Tirhut) specially during rainy season for want of escape channels;

(b) whether he is aware of the destruction of crops in the area of Sadar West Subdivision of Muzaffarpur District by inundation for want of proper drainage; and

(c) the action being taken in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH): (a) to (c). The information is being obtained from the State Government and will be laid on the Table of the House.

बड़ी सिंचाई योजनाओं के प्रवीक्षण के लिए संगठन

3199. श्री के० एम० मधुकर : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने केन्द्रीय जल आयोग के अन्तर्गत एक ऐसे संगठन की स्थापना की है जिसके अंदर बड़ी-बड़ी सिंचाई योजनाओं की देखरेख करने और उनके संबोध

में सूचना देने और उनका मूल्यांकन करने की व्यवस्था है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री केदार नाथ सिंह : जी, हां । निर्दिष्ट प्रयोजन के लिए केन्द्रीय जल आयोग में एक प्रबोधनिक निदेशालय की गठन किया जा चुका है । उच्चतर स्तर के अतिरिक्त स्टाफ को नियुक्त (पोस्ट) किया जा रहा है ।

Area of Operation of Fishing Trawlers

3200. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether fishing trawlers being imported from Mexico are to operate on Eastern Coast or Western Coast or on both; and

(b) the number of trawlers presently operating and the record of their performance?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) The trawlers will operate on both east and west coasts.

(b) About 38 Nos. of commercial trawlers and 34 Nos. of trawlers for survey and training by Central Government institutions of 17.5 M length and above, are presently operating. The record of performance of trawlers in use for survey and training is generally satisfactory. In regard to performance of commercial trawlers, which is, by and large, a new activity in the country, several companies have already acquired the requisite level of efficiency in operations while others are in the process of gaining experience.

595 LS—8.

Danish Grant for Animal Husbandry

3201. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Danish International Development Agency is to provide a grant of Rs. 17.6 million to India for the development of animal husbandry programme; and

(b) if so, main features of the programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). Yes. Sir. Danish International Development Agency has agreed to assist the Indian Dairy Corporation (a Government of India Undertaking) to the extent of Danish Kroners 12.5 millions (Rs. 17.6 millions) for setting up of 5 Bull Stations and 3 Seamen Banks.

Apart from that Danish International Development Agency has also been assisting India in the Animal Husbandry Programmes in the past. Danish Kroners 112.8 millions (Rs. 165.81 millions) have been allocated provisionally for new Animal Husbandry Programmes including the programmes of Indian Dairy Corporation and People's Action for Development (India) over the years 1975-76 onwards. A detailed statement showing the grants already made and provisional allocations agreed to for the future Animal Husbandry Programmes is laid on the Table of the House [*Placed in Library. See* No LT-10766/76.]

Rate of Purchase of Milk by D.M.S. from Dairy Complexes

3202. SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL:
SHRI VEKARIA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) rate fixed by the DMS for purchase of milk from dairy complexes;

(b) whether Government are considering to revise the rate; and

(c) if so, when the final decision is likely to be taken in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) to (c). The DMS had initially fixed the procurement price at Rs. 200 per quintal for buffaloe milk containing 6.5 per cent fat and 9.0 per cent S.N.F. in regard to milk procured from dairy complexes formed in Delhi with resettlement of city kept cattle. This was revised to Rs. 205 per quintal subject to the suppliers of these dairy complexes entering into a contract for supply of milk to the DMS throughout the year. A further increase of Rs. 2 per quintal over the procurement price has been allowed to compensate them for the service relating to testing of individual supplies milk, keeping accounts of these suppliers and entertaining a large number of bills by formation of groups at their own cost. The revised purchased price of buffaloe milk from these cattle colonies is Rs. 207 per quintal w.e.f. 17-4-76.

Degree/Diploma from Socialist Countries Recognised by India

3208. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) Degrees/Diplomas in the fields of Engineering, Technology and Medicine from Socialist Countries recognised by the Government of India; and

(b) whether such Degrees/ Diplomas are recognised by the U.P.S.C.?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) A statement giving Degrees/Diplomas in the fields of Engineering, Technology and Medicine from Socialist Countries recognised by the Government of India is attached.

(b) Yes, Sir.

Statement

I. DEGREES AND DIPLOMAS IN THE FIELD OF ENGINEERING/ TECHNOLOGY, FROM SOCIALIST COUNTRIES RECOGNISED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

1. *Hungary*

"Candidate of Science" degree in Engineering and Technology subjects awarded by Technical Universities/ Institutions in Hungary is recognised at par with Ph.D. degree of Indian Universities/Institutions.

2. *Poland*

Master of Engineering degree in Electrical Engineering awarded by the Warsaw Polytechnic, Poland.

3. *U.S.S.R.*

Technical Degrees/Diplomas awarded by Universities/Institutions of

higher education in U.S.S.R. are recog nised as follows:

Awarded by U.S.S.R.	Type of recognition
(a) Full Diploma (including thesis/project work etc.)	At par with Bachelor's degree in Engineering/Technology of Indian Universities in the appropriate subjects.
(b) Degrees of 'Candidate of Science'	At par with Ph. D. degrees of Indian Universities/Institution in the Appropriate subjects.

4. *People's Republic of Bulgaria*

(i) Diploma in completed Higher Education in Engineering and Technology awarded by Universities/Institutions of Higher Education in the People's Republic of Bulgaria is recognised as equivalent to the Bachelor's degree of the Universities and other Educational Institutions in India in appropriate subjects.

(ii) The Scientific degree 'Candidate of Science' in Engineering and Technology awarded by the Universities/Institutions of Higher Education in the People's Republic of Bulgaria is recognised as equivalent to the Ph. D. degree of the Universities and other Educational Institutions in India

(iii) The Scientific Degree 'Doctor of Science' in Engineering and Technology awarded by Universities/Institutions of Higher Education in People's Republic of Bulgaria is recognised as equivalent to the 'Doctor of Science' degree of the Universities and other Educational Institutions in India.

5. *Czechoslovak Socialist Republic*

(i) The State Diploma awarded after passing the state final examination in the fields of Engineering and Technology in Czechoslovak Socialist Republic is recognised as equivalent to a Bachelor's degree in the corresponding fields from Universities and Institutions of Higher Education in India.

(ii) The degree of 'Candidate of Science' awarded by universities and other educational and scientific institutions in the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic in Engineering and Technology is recognised as equivalent to Ph. D. degree in the appropriate field from the Universities and Institutions of Higher Education in India.

(iii) The degree of 'Doctor of Science' awarded by universities and other educational and Scientific institutions in the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic in Engineering and Technology is recognised as equivalent to the degree of 'Doctor of Science' in the appropriate field awarded by universities and institutions of higher learning in India.

6 *German Democratic Republic*

(a) The academic degree "Diploma of a Branch of Science" (Diplomeines Wissenschaftszweiges) in the fields of Engineering and Technology awarded by universities and other higher institutions of equal standard in the German Democratic Republic is recognised as equivalent to the Ph. D. degree in the respective fields awarded by universities and other higher institutions of equal standard in India.

(b) The academic degree of "Doctor of a Branch of Science" Doktor eines Wissenschaftszweiges—Promotion A) in Engineering and Technology awarded by universities and other higher institutions of equal standard in the German Democratic Republic is recognised as equivalent to the Ph. D. degree in the respective fields awarded

by universities and other higher institutions of equal standard in India,

(c) The academic degree "Doctor of Science" (Doktor der Wissenschaften Promotion B) awarded by universities and other higher institutions of equal standard in the German Democratic Republic is recognised as equivalent to degree of 'Doctor of Science' awarded by universities and other higher institutions of equal standard in India.

II DEGREES/DIPLOMAS IN THE FIELD OF MEDICINE FROM SOCIALIST COUNTRIES RECOGNISED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA AS MENTIONED IN PART II OF THE THIRD SCHEDULE TO THE INDIAN MEDICAL COUNCIL ACT, 1956.

1. M. D. (Berlin).

2. M. D (Royal Hungarian University of Sciences of Peter Pazmany, Budapest, Hungary).

3 General Physician, (Patric Lumumba Friendship University, Moscow).

4. M D. (Leipzig).

5. Candidate of Medical Science (USSR) in Medicine awarded by the Institute of Therapy of the Academy of Medical Sciences of USSR.

6 Candidate of Science (Doctor of Philosophy) in Medicine-Branch Plastic Surgery (Hungary) awarded by Hungarian Academy of Medical Sciences, Budapest.

7. General Physician (Moscow Medical Institute, first and second. Moscow).

N.B. The above foreign Medical qualifications are recognised when held by Indian Nationals only provided they have completed the requirements of practical training etc.

11.48 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Gujarat Education Cess (Amendment) Act, 1976

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Gujarat Education Cess (Amendment) Act, 1976 (Hindi and English versions) (President's Act, No 9 of 1976), published in Gazette of India dated the 31st March, 1976, under sub-section (3) of section 3 of the Gujarat State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Act, 1976 together with an explanatory memorandum. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-10756/76].

Annual Report of Himachal Pradesh Agro-Industries Corporation Ltd., Simla for 1974-75

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Himachal Pradesh Agro-Industries Corporation Limited, Simla, for the year 1974-75 along with the Audited Accounts under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956 [Placed in Library See No. LT-10757/76].

Certified Accounts of I.I.T., Kharagpur for 1973-74

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D P. YADAV): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Certified Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur, for the year 1973-74 along with the Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (4) of section 23 of the Institute of Technology Act, 1961. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-10758/76].

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER CUSTOMS ACT, 1962 AND NOTIFICATION UNDER INDIAN TARIFF ACT, 1934

THE MINISTER OF STATE INCHARGE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND BANKING (Shri Pranab Kumar Mukherjee): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962:—

(i) Notification No. 76-Customs, [G.S.R. 321(E)] 77-Customs [G.S.R. 322(E)] and 78-Customs [G.S.R. 323(E)] published in Gazette of India dated the 3rd May, 1976 together with an explanatory memorandum.

(ii) Notification No. 79-Customs [G.S R. 324(E)] published in Gazette of India dated the 3rd May, 1976 together with an explanatory memorandum. (*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-10760/76].

(2) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 314(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st May, 1976, under sub-section (2) of section 4A of the Indian Tariff Act, 1934. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-10759/76].

11.48½ hrs.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE FROM THE SITTINGS OF THE HOUSE

MR. SPEAKER: The Committee on Absence of Members from the Sittings of the House in their Twenty-seventh Report have recommended that leave of absence be granted to the following Members for the periods indicated against each:—

(1) Shrimati Shakuntala Nayar	8th March to 8th April 1976 ; 14th and 15th April, and 26th April to 20th May, 1976 (Sixteenth Session)
(2) Shri T.S. Lakshmanan	12th January to 6th February, 1976 (Fifteenth Session) 8th March to 8th April, 1976 and 14th April, 1976 (Sixteenth Session) :
(3) Shri P.A. Samirathan	3rd to 6th February, 1976 (Fifteenth Session) ; 8th March to 8th April 1976 ; 14th and 15th April 1976 and 26th April to 16th May 1976 (Sixteenth, Session).
(4) Shri Biswanath Jhunjhunwala	19th January to 6th February, 1976 (Fifteenth Session 8th March to 8th April, 1976 ; 14th and 15th April 1976 (Sixteenth Session).
(5) Shri Mahadeepak Singh Shakya	6th February, 1976 (Fifteenth Session) 8th March to 8th April, 1976 ; 14th and 15th Apri, 1976 and 26th April to 19th May, 1976 (Sixteenth Session).
(6) Shrimati Gayatri Devi	26th March to 8th April, 1976 ; 14th and 15th April 1976 ; and 26th April to 22nd May, 1976 (Sixteenth Session.)
(7) Shri C. Chittibabu	5th to 8th April, 1976, 14th and 15th April, 1976 and 26th April to 22nd May 1976 (Sixteenth Session).
(8) Shri Madhu Dandavate	15th to 22nd May 1976 (Sixteenth Session).
(9) Shri Shyamanandan Mishra	15th to 22nd May, 1976 (Sixteenth Session).
(10) Shri Murasoli Maran	16th to 22nd May, 1976 (Sixteenth Session).
(11) Shri Samar Guha	16th to 22nd May, 1976 (Sixteenth Session).
(12) Shri R. N. Goenka	16th to 22nd May, 1976 (Sixteenth Session).
(13) Shri Jagannathrao Joshi	15th to 22nd May, 1976 (Sixteenth Session).

Is it the pleasure of the House that leave as recommended by the Committee may be granted?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

MR. SPEAKER: The Members will be informed accordingly.

11.49 hrs.

ELECTION TO COMMITTEE

GENERAL COUNCIL OF INDIAN SCHOOL OF MINES, DHANBAD

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): I beg to move:

"That in pursuance of the provisions contained in rules 4(ii) to (iv) and 15 of the Rules and Regulations of the Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from among themselves, to serve as members of the General Council of the Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad, subject to the other provisions of the said Rules and Regulations."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That in pursuance of the provisions contained in rules 4(ii) to (iv) and 15 of the Rules and Regulation of the Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from among themselves, to serve as members of the General Council of the Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad, subject to the other provisions of the said Rules and Regulations."

The motion was adopted.

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12 hrs.

DEMANDS* FOR GRANTS, 1976-77—*Contd.*

MINISTRY OF COMMERCE—*Contd.*

MR. SPEAKER: The House will now take up further discussion and voting on the Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry of Commerce. The time left for this Ministry is 3 hours and 50 minutes.

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH): The Deputy Minister will intervene at 1 O'clock. The Minister may be called at 3 O'clock

MR SPEAKER: Shri Muruganantham.

*SHRI S A. MURUGANANTHAM (Tirunelveli): Hon. Mr. Speaker, Sir, on behalf of the Communist Party of India, I rise to express my views on the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Commerce for the year 1976-77.

While welcoming the rise in our exports by 14.6 per cent during 1975-76 as compared to 1974-75, I would like to inform the House that during the period 1972-73 to 1974-75 our exports had risen by 100%. I refer to this because that the increase in exports during 1975-76 should not lead us to any complacency; constant efforts are required to maintain the tempo of exports.

While the exports have been going up, the imports have also been going up. During 1973-74 the imports went up by 58 per cent, in 1974-75 by 51 per cent and in 1975-76 by 58 per cent. On account of this factor, the trade gap in 1975-76 is estimated to be of the order of Rs. 1400 crores. If our economy is to develop at a faster rate, then steps should be taken

*The original speech was delivered in Tamil.

for increasing the exports and for reducing the imports. I am sure that the Government will bear this in mind during 1976-77.

Sir, on April 14, 1976 the Government announced the Import Policy for 1976-77. You know, Sir, that so many concessions have been given to the importers in the hope that this would give further fillip to our exports. I am afraid that these concessions will be exploited to the full by the monopoly industrialists. This may lead to increase in imports which in turn would affect seriously our balance of payments position. Here, I would like to remind you what happened in 1966. We devalued the rupee with the fond hope that our products would be able to compete at competitive prices in the world market; the idea was that a drop in the export prices of our goods would fatch a larger share in the world market. We gave several concessions also in the import policy of that year. But, all this did not lead to a favourable balance of payments position; in fact, the trade gap got widened during that year. The Government should ensure that such a situation does not recur during 1976-77.

During 1975-76 the value of our exports was Rs. 2690 crores. Out of this, the share of the public sector undertaking, the S.T.C., is only Rs. 752 crores. The share of public sector in the total exports of our country is just 27 per cent; 73 per cent of our export trade is in the hands of the private sector. All of us are aware of the melpractices indulged in by the private sector; it is common knowledge that the private seetor resorts to under-invocing and over-invoicing, which ends in black-marketing and black money. That is why the Communist Party of India has, time and again, emphasised the need for nationalising the entire import and export trade. I would like to reiterate that immediate steps should be taken for nationalising the entire import and export trade of our country.

During 1975-76 the exports of the following commodities have declined: Cashew kernel by 20 per cent; oil cakes by 32 per cent; marine products by 64 per cent; jute goods by 27 per cent; handloom goods by 15 per cent. Here I have to point out that the export of mill clothes has gone up by 49 per cent. What is the reason for the fall in the export of cashew kernels? We should, if necessary, not hesitate to import cashew kernels from other producing countries for the sake of maintaining our exports. We are producing 50 per cent of raw cashew-nuts in our country and we are importing 50 per cent of raw cashew-unts from Kenya and other African countries. This has created the situation that cashew-nut cultivation has become seasonal. The production of raw-cashew-nut within the country should be increased. The Kerala Cashew-nut corporation has stressed the need for bringing in 25000 acres more under cashew cultivation. In particular, the Corporation has suggested that cashew cultivation should be taken up in Andaman Islands. I have to regretfully say that the Central Government have not accepted this suggestion. The Commercy Ministry should not wash off their hands by saying that this is in the jurisdiction of the Agriculture Ministry. As the cashew-nut is a valuable foreign-exchange earner, the Commerce Ministry should persuade the Agriculture Ministry to take up this project seriously. We will not only achieve self-sufficiency in cashew-nuts but also will generate further employment opportunities besides giving employment throughout the year for those who are already engaged in this industry.

The export of coir products has suffered a set-back on account of severe competition from China and Ceylon. We have to explore new markets for our coir products.

[Shri S. A. Muruganantham]

You know, Sir, that recently three Taiwanese trawlers were captured on Tamil Nadu coast in the Bay of Bengal. The captain of these trawlers stated that he had come so far away from Taiwan because of the tastiest fish available in the Bay of Bengal. When people come to the Bay of Bengal for this purpose, we find that the export of our marine products has gone down. I would like to know the reasons for this fall in the export of marine products.

During the last two, three years, the price of raw jute has been going down. It is even less than the support price announced by the Government. The production has also gone down because the producers are not getting remunerative prices. The West Bengal Government has requested that the support price of raw jute should be raised. The Jute Corporation should also directly purchase raw jute from the producers. These steps must be taken immediately in order to ensure that the producers get remunerative price and that the jute cultivation is not abandoned. The Jute-mill owners retrenching the workers I demand that all the jute-mills must be nationalised immediately.

Next to agriculture in our country, 30 lakhs of people are engaged in handloom industry. The 20-point Economic Programme has stressed the need for finding an early solution to the problems of handloom weavers. The Government constituted a Study Group under the chairmanship of Shri B. Sivaraman. This Study Group has given many worthwhile recommendations. I would like to know how many Intensive Development Projects have been set up. Similarly, the House must be informed as to how many export production centres have been set up so far. The Study Group has recommended an outlay of Rs. 40 crores for this purpose I want to know how much money has been spent under these schemes. The hon. Minister should also inform the House about the time-schedule for implementing the recommendations of B. Civaraman Study Group. New markets abroad are to be explored for handloom products. In foreign countries there is great demand for crapes. New designs are to be evolved for handloom cloth. The Office of the Development Commissioner for Handloom has been located in Delhi. I would like to point out that the Branch Offices of the Development Commissioner should be located in the States having concentration of handlooms. In all the handloom production centres, design centres should be established.

The export of tea in 1975-76 has come down to 138 million kilograms from 144 million kilograms during 1974-75. What is the reason for the fall in tea export and what steps have been taken to augment the export of tea?

So far as Tamil Nadu is concerned, the export of leather and leather products plays a vital role. At the moment the leather industry in Tamil Nadu has been facing a serious crisis. It is said that under the Leather Development Fund, a common facility centre will be established by the S. T. C. in Tamil Nadu I request that this should be done immediately.

The Cotton Corporation of India should make direct purchases from the producers and the mills should be given cotton at remunerative prices. The Cotton Corporation should then ensure that the people get yarn and cloth at fair price. I would like to emphasise that the Cotton Corporation plays its due role in helping all the people concerned in the textile industry as also the consumers.

Sir, the price of natural rubber has been falling According to today's newspapers, the price has further

fallen. Steps should be taken for augmenting the export of natural rubber. The multi-national monopoly type manufacturing companies do not consume much of natural rubber. They are importing more and more of synthetic rubber. The import of synthetic rubber should be cut down. All these multi-national type manufacturing companies must be nationalised immediately. The production of natural rubber should be increased and it must be ensured that the producers get remunerative prices.

The Government must take over the Couvery Mill in Cauvery town and also the Valajabad Mill in Tamil Nadu. All the sick textile mills lying closed in the country should be nationalised.

Here I would like to refer to another strange phenomenon. While the imports from west European countries have been going up, the imports from East European countries have been gradually declining. In 1974 the imports from East European countries were of the value of Rs. 828 8 crores; in 1975 it came down to Rs. 256.9 crores—a fall of Rs. 71 9 crores. From Rs 402.1 crores in 1974, the imports from West European countries have gone up to Rs 555 8 crores—an increase of Rs 153.7 crores What is the reason for this changing trend?

We are earning foreign exchange of the value of Rs. 350 crores or so every year from the export of tobacco, tea, coffee, cardamom, pepper, cashew kernel, coir products, which are produced in Southern States I find that adequate investment is not made for augmenting the production of these foreign exchange earners. I request that if necessary even a portion of foreign exchange earned must be plaughed back in producing these foreign exchange earners.

Sir, in conclusion, I would refer only to one important issue. I feel that all the 17 Export Promotion Councils, comprising mainly of private sector industrialists have become white elephants for the public exchequer. This is proved by the fact that there has been steep fall in the export of many commodities. I want that the public sector institutions like the Trade Development Authority, the Directorate of Exhibitions, etc., should be strengthened further and if necessary these Export Promotion Councils can even be wound up.

With these words I conclude my speech.

SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO (Rajamundry): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I congratulate the Minister, his Deputy and the Ministry for the nice Export-Import policy that they have adopted this year.

MR. SPEAKER: Please come over near the mike, so that you are audible to the House.

SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO: They must make some suitable arrangements, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: The Reporters are not able to hear you.

SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO: Mr. Speaker, Sir, let me first congratulate the Minister, his Deputy and his Ministry for the excellent import export policy they have adopted this year Our export earnings are quite high, and particularly the sugar export has brought us a good amount of foreign exchange. I congratulate the Ministry for the way they are conducting the export policy this particular year. The import policy also has been quite good and there are many incentives given. I am sure the export and import policy will prove a great success in the coming year.

I also congratulate the Ministry for the way they are encouraging the handloom sector. This year they have announced that coloured sarees and bordered dhothis should be taken away from the mills and should be left reserved entirely for the handloom sector. This was the cherished

[Shri Pattabhi Rama Rao].

aim of Shri C. Rajagopalachari. About a quarter of a century ago he enunciated this policy, when he was in charge of the administration in Madras, but the then Central Commerce Minister, Shri T. T. Krishnamachari, did not accept that policy. Now, after a quarter of a century, we have come to brasstacks with this problem. I am happy that the present Commerce Minister, Professor Chattopadhyaya, has announced that these two sectors, namely, dhothis and sarees are entirely reserved to the handloom sector.

Handloom is an important sector in our country, next only to agriculture, where lakhs of weavers are engaged. Now when so many lakhs of people are without work, this will certainly give them a good opportunity for their livelihood. I am sure they will be able to make some earning out of this policy. My only request is that this policy should be scrupulously adopted and that there should be no violation of this policy. In that case, the handloom sector will certainly be able to produce such good cloth that it would be good for export and we will have very valuable export earnings from this sector.

While speaking of the textile industry, I must say that this industry particularly the mill sector and the yarn mills in particular are in doldrums now. The price of cotton is rising day by day very steeply. I can understand it if this increased price is advantageous to the grower but it is not. The stock of cotton is held by the middlemen, and they are enjoying the benefit of the rise in price of cotton. We want cheap cloth and cheap yarn, but how can we get it when the cotton price is soaring high? So, there must be a way found out for checking the steep price rise of cotton and also to ensure that the grower does not suffer but gets his due. Just as in the case of sugarcane and paddy, they must get some support price. Over and above that, the price must be controlled so that it would not affect the price of the cloth, which will hit the common man. I understand that the textile mills have got huge stocks of yarn and some of the mills could not even get credit from the banks to meet their demand, to purchase cotton. They are finding it difficult to manage the mills. So, a way must be found to supply them cotton and yarn to the weaver at a reasonable price. Otherwise, I am sure, this will affect the common man, whose need for cloth is as much as that of food. It is a most important need and if this is to be met, we must see that the cotton price does not go beyond a particular limit. If particular varieties of cotton are not available in sufficient quantities in the country and the middlemen are quoting high prices for the little stocks available with them, we must import such varieties, instead of following a blind import policy, and see that a reasonable balance is maintained and that cheap yarn is given to the weavers and cheap cloth is made available to the common man.

I think the Ministry for all the good that they are doing and I congratulate it once again.

श्री राम सिंह भाई (इंदौर) : श्रीमन्, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी और उप मंत्री जी को बधाई देना चाहता हूं कि पिछले वर्षों में औद्योगिक उत्पादन अच्छा न होने पर भी एक्सपोर्ट करने मे और इम्पोर्ट मे भी इन्होने बहुत साहस और बुद्धि का परिचय दिया है। कार्य-क्षमता के आधार पर और ईमानदारी के आधार पर मैं यह कह सकता हू कि पिछले दिनो मे इस मिनिस्ट्री ने बहुत कुछ अच्छा काम किया है और यही नही बल्कि बेईमानो को निकालने और अच्छे लोगो को ला कर बिठाने मे इन्होंने एक अनुकरणीय काम किया है वरना ये 103 मिले कभी की बद हो गई होती। कैसे ये मिले चलती हैं और कितना इनमे पैसा लगा है, यह मैं जानता हू।

दूसरी बात यह है कि इन्होने जो इम्पोर्ट पालिसी डेक्लेयर की है, उस को देखते हुए ऐसा लगता है कि छोटे छोटे उद्योगो को बडा प्रोत्साहन मिलेगा और हमारा औद्योगिक विकास भी अच्छा हो सकेगा। अभी हाल ही मे जूट के तैयार माल के बारे मे जो एक्साइज ड्यूटी का निर्णय लिया है, कपडे पर वर्ग मीटर के बजाय मूल्य पर एक्साइज लेने का वह एक सराहनीय काम है, इस मे कोई शक नही है।

श्रीमन्, इस के साथ साथ जो नेशनल टैक्सटाइल कार्पोरेशन की मिले हैं और उन के बारे मे आप ने जो यह डेक्लेयर किया है कि कन्ट्रोल्ड क्लाथ उन के द्वारा नही बनाया जाएगा, यह भी एक बहुत सुन्दर बात आप ने की है। अगर कन्ट्रोल का कपड़ा उन के द्वारा बनाया जाता, तो वे मिले जो अभी चल रही हैं, वे भी बद हो गई होती। हैंन्डलूम्स द्वारा साडी और धोती बनाना और मिलो द्वारा कन्ट्रोल का कपडा न बनाना, यह एक ऐसा कदम है जिस मे कमजोर मिलों को बडी मदद मिलेगी क्योकि बडे पर्जों के कपड़े में कमाई ज्यादा है और छोटे पर्ज के कपड़े मे कमाई कम है। इस तरह से डूबती मिलों को बचाने का एक सुन्दर तरीका यह भी है। इस मे कोई शक नही है कि आप ने बहुत से अच्छे काम किये हैं और एक एक चीज की मैं क्या तारीफ करू। आप ने जो यह एनाउंसमेंट किया है कि विद्यार्थियो के द्वारा 103 मिलो का कपड़ा देहातो मे बेचा जाएगा और उस की जमानत न ले कर उन के प्रोफेसर और प्रिंसिपल का प्रमाणपत्र ही काफी है, यह भी एक सराहनीय कदम है क्योकि यह एम्प्लायमेंट को हल करने का एक तरीका भी है और माल को खपाने का भी तरीका है और इस मे शहरो और देहातो की बीच जो खाई है, वह दूर होगी और इस के अलावा यह बिचोलियों को निकाल देने का भी एक तरीका है। इन सब बातो को देखते हुए ऐसा लगता है कि श्री चट्टोपाध्याय और सिंह साहब ने शांति से इन सब बातो को सोचा है और इनने अच्छे निर्णय लिये है।

इस के अतिरिक्त मैं यह कहना चाहूगा कि कुछ ऐसी बाते हैं जिन के बारे मे माननीय मत्री जी को गहराई से अध्ययन करना पडेगा। पहली बात तो यह है कि टैक्सटाइल इडस्ट्री, जूट इडस्ट्री और टी इडस्ट्री, ये ऐसी इडस्ट्रीज रही हैं जिन का विदेशो से पैसा कमाने मे बहुत बडा हाथ रहा है लेकिन क्या कारण है कि साल दो साल से और साल दो साल से ही नही बल्कि पिछले कई वर्षों मे इन का एक्सपोर्ट कम होता जा रहा है और जितना एक्सपोर्ट कर के हमे इन से पैसा कमाना चाहिए उतना पैसा नही कमाया जा रहा है बल्कि हो यह रहा है कि इन का एक्सपोर्ट नही हो रहा है और एक्सपोर्ट कम होने के साथ साथ इन का उत्पादन भी घटता जा रहा है।

मेरा निवेदन है कि हमने स्पिंडल्ज की सख्या बहुत बढाई है। 1951 मे 1 करोड 10 लाख स्पिडल्ज थी, 1964 मे 1 करोड 46 लाख। 1975 मे इनकी संख्या 1 करोड 89 लाख हो

[श्रीराम सिंह भाई]

गई। लेकिन एक बात अखरने वाली है। इस अनुपात से प्रोडक्शन क्यों नहीं बढ रहा हैं, यह एक विचारणीय सवाल भी है। 1964 में 4 अरब 65 करोड़ 35 लाख 90 हजार मीटर कपड़ा पैदा हुआ। लेकिन 1975 में केवल 4 अरब 31 करोड़ 60 लाख मीटर ही पैदा हुआ यानी 1964 के मुकाबले में 1974 में 33 करोड़ 75 लाख 9 हजार मीटर कपड़ा कम पैदा हुआ। लूम्ज भी बढी है। यह हो सकता है कि परिमाण में थोड़ी बड़ी हों। लेकिन स्पिंडल्ज बहुत ज्यादा बढी हैं। इधर तो उत्पादन कम हुआ और उधर एम्प्लायमेंट भी कम हुआ है। 8 लाख से घट कर साढे सात लाख के करीब ही एम्प्लायमेंट रह गया। इस की तो समझा जा सकता है और एम्प्लायमेंट में जो कमी हो रही है इसको हम रोक भी नहीं सकते हैं आधुनिकीकरण जैसे जैसे होता जाएगा वैसे वैसे यह कम होता जाएगा। हमें विदेशों के साथ कम्पीट करना है। इस वास्ते यह बात तो समझ में आ सकती हैं। लेकिन यह उत्पादन क्यों कम हो रहा है। 1975 जनवरी में 36 करोड़ 90 लाख मीटर था जोकि जून में इसी साल यह 30 करोड़ 20 लाख मीटर रह गया यानी 6 करोड़ 70 लाख मीटर की एक ही महीने में इस में कमी आ गई। यह विचारणीय सवाल है। हमारी कोशिश यह है कि उत्पादन बढे, एम्प्लायमेंट बढे और इस हेतु हम पैसा भी लगा रहे हैं और छूटें भी दे रहे हैं। फिर क्या वजह है कि उत्पादन कम हो रहा है। मेरा खयाल है कि एक बात पर आपने विचार नहीं किया है। हमारी टेक्सटाइल इंडस्ट्री बाबा आदम के जमाने की है। इसकी उत्पादन क्षमता घट गई है। सवा सौ साल हो गए हैं, लेकिन वही मशीनें हैं, वही बिल्डिंग है, वही ले आउट है। ब्लो और कार्डग्राउंड फ्लोर पर है और वाइंडिग डिपार्टमेंट और फ्रेम डिपार्टमेंट को उन्होंने दूसरी मंजिल पर रख छोड़ा है और साइज डिपार्टमेंट भी ग्राउंड फ्लोर पर रखा हुआ है। माल को स्पिनिंग के लिए, फ्रेमिंग के लिए ले जाएंगे सेकिंड फ्लोर पर फिर वह नीचे आएगा रिंग डिपार्टमेंट और फिर वहां से वाइंडिंग डिपार्टमेंट में दूसरी मंजिल पर जाएगा, फिर उतर कर ग्राउंड फ्लोर पर आएगा। इस वास्ते इस तरह की जो चीजें हैं इन पर भी विचार करने की जरूरत है क्योंकि इस प्रकार उत्पादन खर्च बढता है।

अमरीका में सेंट परसेंट आटोमैटिक लूम्ज है, रुस में भी 80 प्रतिशत से अधिक हैं। दुनिया में कोई ऐसा देश नहीं है जिस के यहां पचहत्तर और पचास परसेंट से कम आटोमैटिक लूम्ज हों। हमारे यहां नाम मात्र को 17 प्रतिशत ही हैं। प्रति स्पिंडल जहां दुनिया के देशों में दस आउस उत्पादन होता है वहां हमारे देश में टेक ओवर के बाद, राष्ट्रीयकरण के बाद भी तीन चार आउंस ही होता है। ऐसी अवस्था में हम विदेशों के मुकाबले कहां टिक सकते हैं। यह सोचने का सवाल है। हमको आंख बंद करके मशीनरी का नवीनीकरण और आधुनिकीकरण करना होगा। केवल नवीकरण से काम नहीं चलेगा। सिंह की जगह चन्द को लाकर बिठा दें उससे काम नहीं चलेगा। व्यापार में दुनिया के देशों के सामने हम टिक सकें। देश में अपने पैरों पर खड़े हो सकें इसके लिए आधुनिकीकरण करना होगा, इसके सिवा चारा नहीं है। लेकिन आपके पास मशीनें बनाने की इतनी क्षमता नहीं है। स्पिंडल और लूम्ज को आप देखें। आपको लगभग 80 लाख स्पिंडल और 1 लाख 12 हजार लम्ज प्रतिवर्ष बदलनी चाहियें। इसके मुकाबले में आपकी

टैक्सटाइल मशीनरी का निर्माण करने की क्षमता क्या है, चार पांच लाख स्पिंडल्स प्रतिवर्ष की ही है। उस हिसाब से आप इसको बदल भी नहीं सकते हैं। इसमें शक नहीं है कि हिन्दुस्तान में टैक्सटाइल मशीनरी बहुत अच्छी बन रही है, उसकी क्वालिटी के अन्दर कोई शिकायत नहीं है। लेकिन इसकी क्षमता को आपको बढाना पड़ेगा और इस हिसाब से बढ़ाना पड़ेगा कि प्रति वर्ष हमें कितनी स्पिंडल्स को बढ़ाना और बदलना है कितनी लूम्ज को बढाना और बदलना है, वह हम कर सकें। हमारा उत्पादन रेट भी कम है और उसका कारण यह है कि हमारी मशीनरी की कैपेसिटी जो उत्पादन करने की है वह जितनी होनी चाहिए उतनी नहीं है।

आज टैक्सटाइल इंडस्ट्री की बहुत बुरी हालत है। थोड़ी बहुत मिलों को आप छोड़ दें। लेकिन आम तौर पर तीस पैसे पर मीटर से लेकर 1 रुपया पर मीटर बाजार के अन्दर लास हो रहा है। आपके रा मैटीरियल्स के भाव तो कम हुए हैं। पहले काटन प्राइस टोटल कास्ट पर 55 परसेंट होती थी, आज 45 परसेंट आ रही है। रा-मैटीरियल की कीमत कम हुई लेकिन उत्पादन खर्च कितना बढा है? इसीलिए रा-मैटीरियल की कीमत कम होने के बाद भी कपड़े के भाव बढे हैं। आप चाहें तो मैं प्रति मीटर प्रति साल के आंकड़े दे सकता हूं। 1972 में धोती जोड़े की कीमत 14 रुपए 60 पैसे थी, अक्तूबर 1973 में 18 रुपए 12 पैसे हो गई और अक्तूबर 1975 में यह 21 रुपए 85 पैसे हो गई। यानी रा-मैटीरियल के भाव घटे हैं लेकिन कपड़े की कीमत ज्यादा बढ़ी हैं एक-एक क्वालिटी के मेरे पास भाव हैं। कपड़े के भाव बढ़ जाने के बाद अभी क्या हुआ है? इस साल के मार्च महीने में काटन के भाव बढ़ने लगे हैं, चिल्ल-पौं मच गई है। टैक्सटाइल मिल के मालिक चिल्लाने लगे हैं।

आज इसे चिल्ल-पौं कह सकते हैं लेकिन 1972, 1973 और 1974 में इन लोगों ने जो सोने की ईंटें बनाईं, वह कहां गईं। टैक्सटाइल इंडस्ट्री ने इन वर्षों में खूब कमाई की लेकिन न उसे मिलों में लगाया गया न मशीनरी में लगाया गया, उसे ये आपस में बांट कर खा गए।

टैक्सटाइल इंडस्ट्री में बहुत मिस-मैनेजमैंट है, इस बारे में गवर्नमेंट का प्रिन्टेड पोथा मेरे पास है। अगर मैं इसे यहां बताने बैठूं तो हाउस को आश्चर्य होगा कि इसमें क्या हाल हो रहा है।

मैं आज ही 10.30 बजे इंदौर से आया हूं मैंने कल ही इंदौर में देखा कि एक क्वालिटी के कपड़े का भाव 3 रुपए 14 पैसे मीटर हैं, लेकिन नेशनल टैक्सटाइल कार्पोरेशन गवर्नमेंट की बाडी है, इसके मैनेजर जो हैं उन्होंने मार्किट में वह 2 रुपए 60 पैसे मीटर के हिसाब से बेचा है। यह कम कीमत पर क्यों बेचा गया है? इसका बाजार में ओपन काटन का भाव 3 रुपए 14 पैसे प्रति मीटर है। यह गवर्नमेंट की मिल है, जिसको आपने टेक ओवर किया है। 18 करोड़ रुपया मजदूरों का वेतन और प्राविडेंट फंड का बाकी है। यह टेक ओवर 1973 में किया गया है, लेकिन अभी तक कमीशन नहीं बैठा है जो यह निर्णय करे कि यह प्राविडेंट फंड कैसे चुकाया जायेगा। बहुत से मजदूर मर गये हैं, जिन के परिवार वालों का पता नहीं लगेगा कि वे कहां चले गये हैं। समझ में नहीं आता कि कब कमीशन बैठेगा और कब निर्णय करेगा कि मजदूरों को मुआ-

[श्रीराम सिंह भाई]

ब्याजे में से कितना मिलना चाहिये। सन् 1973 के बाद आज 1976 चल रहा है, लेकिन अभी तक कुछ नहीं हुआ है। उन्हीं मिलों में वे ही प्रबन्धक बना कर बैठा दिये गये हैं; जो समझते हैं कि हमारे बाप-दादा की कमाई की ही मिल है। कोई उसको देखने वाला नहीं है। मेरे पास उन मिलों का यह एक दस्तावेज़ है, जिस पर गवर्नमेंट की मुहर लगी हुई है। सरकार ने मेरे यहां एक मैनेजिंग डायरेक्टर को भेजा है, वह सरदार जी बड़े शानदार आदमी हैं, वह डंडे से बात करते हैं, ज़बान से नहीं। वे एक मिल में गये और कपड़े की कुछ गांठें तुड़वाईं। उनमें माल फ़र्स्ट क्वालिटी का था, लेकिन गांठों पर सैकेंड क्वालिटी का मूल्य लिखा हुआ था। वे गांठें किस को दी जातीं? जो मुहर लगवाने वाले हैं, उन्हीं के किसी भाई-बन्द को सैकंड क्वालिटी के भाव पर दे दी जाती। मिल को तो सकेंड क्वालिटी का पैसा चुकायेंगे और खुद फ़र्स्ट क्वालिटी का पैसा लोगों से वसूल कर लेंगे।

सरकार ने जो 103 मिलें अपने हाथ में ली हैं, वे किन लोगों के अधीन रखी गई हैं? जिन अधिकारियों ने 103 मिलों को डुबोया है और उनका सत्यानाश किया है, उन्हें ही प्रबन्धक बनाकर बैठा दिया है। मैं एक मिल का ज़िक्र करना चाहता हूं। वह अच्छा कमाने वाली और देश की बड़ी मिलों में से एक थी। लगभग 1956 में युनाइटिड इंडिया ने उन के 26 लाख रुपये के शेयर्ज भी खरीदे। लेकिन उस मिल के प्रबन्धक ने एक साल में ही उस मिल का बुरा हाल कर दिया। लगभग 80 लाख रुपये तो मज़दूरों के प्राविडेंट फ़ंड के और लगभग 31 लाख रुपये ई० एस० आई० के —एक करोड़ रुपये से ज्यादा मज़दूरों की रकम हो गई। उस मिल को 84 लाख रुपये के करीब मुआवज़ा दिया जायेगा। उस को पैसा देते समय पहले तो सिक्युरिटी लोन को चुकाया जायेगा और उस के बाद मजदूरों को कुछ मिलेगा। लेकिन इस प्रकार तो मज़दूरों को एक पाई भी मिलने वाली नहीं है। सरकार द्वारा लिये जाने से पहले वह मिल इतने दिनों तक मज़दूरों की रकम—80 लाख रुपये उन के प्राविडेंट फ़ंड के और 31 लाख रुपये ई० एस० आई० के — से चली।

ई० एस० आई० मज़दूरों के लिए है और मजदूर उस के लिए पैसा कटाते हैं। लेकिन चूंकि मैनेजमेंट ने रकम जमा नहीं कराई है, इस लिए उन लोगों को ई०एस० आई० से कोई फ़ायदा नहीं मिला है।

लेबर मिनिस्टर ने यहां कानून पास कराया कि कोई रिट्रेंचमेंट, ले आफ़ और क्लोज्यूर नहीं होगा। लेकिन आज प्राइवेट सैक्टर में यह हाल है कि सब्स्टीट्यूट की लिस्ट में मज़दूरों को नहीं रखते हैं और जो आदमी छुट्टी ले कर जाता है, उनकी मशीनों को बन्द रखते हैं। वे कहते हैं कि इसके लिये कोई कानून नहीं है।

हम लोग गला फाड़ फाड़ कर कहते हैं कि गो-स्लो नहीं होना चाहिए, उत्पादन में वृद्धि होनी चाहिए और एम्पलायमेंट के और अवसर पैदा करने चाहिएं। लेकिन जो एम्पलायर्ज़ उत्पादन को गिरा रहे हैं, उन का क्या होगा? मज़दूर रात को यह विचार कर के सोता है कि सुबह काम पर जाऊंगा, लेकिन उस को उत्पादन गिराने के नाम पर मीसा के अन्तर्गत गिरफ्तार कर के जेल में डाल दिया जाता है। लेकिन जो मिल-मालिक उत्पादन को गिरा रहा है, उसको मीसा के अन्तर्गत क्यों नही पकड़ा जाता है? मैं ने इस बारे में चीफ़ मिनिस्टरों और लेबर मिनिस्टर महोदय से कहा लेकिन कोई सुनने वाला ही नहीं है। अगर इन 103 मिलों के निजी क्षेत्र वाले एक आध प्रबन्धक को मीसा में बन्द कर दिया जाय, तो उस के रिजल्ट स्पष्टतः दिखाई देंगे।

मैं ने बताया है कि कारपोरेशन की मिलें दूसरी मिलों में कन्ट्रोल का कपड़ा बनाने को लेती थीं और दलालों को एक पैसा प्रति-मीटर दलाली देती थीं। लेकिन कई मिलों ने दलाली का डबल पेमेंट किया है। एक पेमेंट तो एक लाख रुपये से भी ज्यादा की है। जो बैंक के द्वारा नहीं बल्कि ड्राफ्ट द्वारा दिया गया है, और ऐसी पार्टी का दिया गया है, जो अस्तित्व में ही नहीं है। इस तरह से लाखों रुपये की प्रकृत सफरी की गई है।

इन 103 मिलों को नुकसान इसलिए नहीं हो रहा है कि मजदूर काम नहीं करते हैं। अगर आदमी में बुद्धि नहीं होगी, तो काम चल जायेगा, लेकिन बेईमान आदमी के होने से काम चलने वाला नहीं है। इस लिए पहले तो बेईमान आदमियों को निकाला जाये। मैं कहता हूं खेत को गाय खाती है तो खाने दीजिए लेकिन पाडा नहीं खाने पाए। गाय खाएगी तो दूध तो देगी।

तो ये जो सारी बातें हैं मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से आशा करता हूं कि वे इन पर ध्यान देंगे। वे बड़ा ज्यादा ध्यान देते हैं, सुनते भी हैं और जो कोई चीज नहीं इन के सामने रखिए तो तात्कालिक निर्णय भी लिए गए हैं, इस में कोई शक नहीं है। इसलिए यहां मैं हाउस के सामने यह रख रहा हूं कि ये बातें रिकार्ड पर आनी चाहियें। क्योंकि आज प्राइवेट सेक्टर के लोग या इम्प-लायर ऐसे हो गये हैं कि वे सोचते है कि कोई हमारा कान मरोड़ने वाला नहीं है। मेरे यहां तो यह प्रचार चल रहा है कि राम सिंह भाई लोक सभा में कितने दिन के हैं। कल चुनाव आएगा तो नहीं रहेंगे। मैं चुनकर आऊं या नहीं आऊं लेकिन मेरी पार्टी रहने वाली है और मैं मैदान में रहने वाला हूं इस में कोई शंका नहीं है। मेरा देश पहले है, उसके बाद और एम्प्लायमेंट पहली चीज है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से एक निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि आप टेक्स-टाइल इंडस्ट्री और जूट इंडस्ट्री पर ध्यान दीजिए। इस की मशीनरी की हालत इतनी खराब है कि जो उत्पादन पर स्पिंडल हमें चाहिए वह मिल नहीं रहा है और हर रोज यह भावों का झमेला खड़ा करते हैं। इस महीने में 15 मार्च से लेकर अभी तक 500 रुपये से 800 रुपये काटन के भाव बढ़ गए और ये चिल्लाने लगे। लेकिन 1975 में नहीं चिल्लाए थे जब भाव आधे रह गये थे तो यह सारी बीमारी ऐसी है कि इन्हें आप को कसने की जरूरत है। इसलिए आप इन पर अच्छी तरह से विचार कीजिए।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं माननीय मंत्री जी का आभार मानता हूं और अध्यक्ष महोदय का भी आभार मानता हूं कि उन्होंने मुझे बोलने का अधिक समय दिया।

SHRI S M BANERJEE (Kanpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I shall confine my-self only to the Cut Motions I have moved, Nos 8 to 13

I know, the hon Minister is aware of the sad plight of the textile and jute workers throughout the country, and I would like to bring to his notice some more facts about textile units and one of the jute mills in West Bengal

The Kharda Jute Mill as the hon Minister is aware, is remaining closed for a long time The workers are rotting in the streets. The Government of India took a decision to make an inquiry and investigate under the Act to enable the Government to take it over. In the meantime, what has happened is that the employers have gone to the Calcutta High Court, and that has created some trouble for the

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Government, for this Ministry, to take over this mill. I have received letters from the Union representatives that the Government counsel, Mr. Sinha, has told the trade union representatives that, if the Government applies under section 18A of the IDR Act, the Court can take up the matter quickly and give its decision I do not know the implications of it. The hon. Minister is aware of it. He is from West Bengal and he is fully aware of these things. If this is the only snag, when I am sure the hon Minister will apply his mind and see to it that the said provision of the Act is applied so that the case may be expedited and decided and the mill taken over and the sufferings of the workers come to an end.

I would now refer to the two textile mills of Kanpur I was extremely happy when the hon Minister assured me—not only me but also the other friends in the other House—that Government had taken a final decision regarding taking-over of the two textile mills in Kanpur, namely, the famous Lakshmi Rattan Cotton Mills and the Atherton West Mills Ltd He said that he had to amend the Schedule because in the Schedule only 103 names were mentioned and once the Government takes a decision to bring the other mills also within the purview of this Act, the Schedule has to be amended I would only like to remind him of his solemn promise on which nearly 10,000 workers are living They are living in the hope that one fine morning they would get the news that the mills have been taken over

In the meantime, what is happening? Shri Ram Rattan Gupta and certain other interests and agencies are working in the direction to see that the mill is not taken over. He is telling that the assets are less and liabilities are more and he is trying to establish that once again he has to take over this mill and run this mill. I know, the hon. Minister has said that under no circumstances, these mills will be given over to those who spoiled and ruined these mills. The other day I got a letter from Dr. Rajendra Kumari Bajpai, Labour Minister, who is equally concerned about the opening of these two mills in Kanpur. She Wrote:

> "I have received your letter regarding take-over of Laxmi Rattan Cotton Mill and Atherton West Mill, Kanpur by the National Textile Corporation. During my last visit to Delhi, I had also met Shri D P Chattopadhyaya and had requested him to get this matter expedited I hope, it will be done soon"

This letter is dated 27th April, 1976. It means that the State Government is equally concerned because it is a headache to them

The workers condition has reached now a particular stage, where you cannot even pity them. They have consumed their own share of the provident fund The employers have not deposited their share These workers are unable to get anything as advance and a situation has come when they have to sell whatever they had to feed their children I would request the hon Minister to assure this House when this particular amending Bill is to be introduced in this House A decision has been taken and I congratulate him for that I know that he had to fight hard for it The National Apex Body had recommended it and the other committee which was formed also had recommended this

I do not say fo. a moment that the other mills should not be taken over. If there are 12 closed textile mills, in the larger interest of the suffering humanity and the larger interest of the workers, those mills should be taken over If the question of loss comes, there are many things where the losses may be more, but after all these 20,000 or 30,000 human lives are more precious than some crores of rupees which the Government is bound to lose

In this connection, I would also request that the entire set up has to be changed. It is said that the National Textile Corporation with 103 mills under its fold has sustained a loss. This is a false propaganda by the vested interest and those who want these mills to be given back to the employers. There may be some mills which are running at a loss, but generally these mills have come up very well. I know some mills which were almost reduced to junk and scrap, have come up well and are giving profit also. I know about two mills Muir mill and New Victoria mill, they had management difficulties. You should put proper people there and put technocrats there. Unfortunately, the General Manager of a mill at Kanpur had never visited any department of his mill. The entire building was on the verge of collapse and he did not know that until it actually collapsed. Such men, who have nothing to do with the process of production and who simply sit tight in air conditioned rooms are not required to run these mills. That is the difference, why the private employers say that they were managing these mills better. They were not managing these mills better they were having profit motive always with them. The profit motive may not be with us, but service motive should always be there.

I assure the hon Member on behalf of the workers that they will do their best because they have suffered for years in the hands of those employers who robbed them, exploited them and cheated them. It is they, who wanted the Government to take these mills over. They will not lack in cooperation. They will cooperate in every way. I would request the hon. Minister to appoint some sort of a Commission with experts to find out why these particular mills have suffered losses. It is not the job of the Apex Committee? In it only for the Apex Committee to go to Kanpur for two days? What will they do?....(*Interruptions*). I hope the hon Member there supports me because he has got more experience than myself. That is why this committee or commission is necessary in the larger interests of running of the National Textile Corporation.

There is another textile mill, Kaveri Mills in Tamil Nadu. Here a decision was taken. The Tamil Nadu Government never wanted to run this. Now the DMK Government is no more there. Now the Advisers are there. The Government can possibly intervene. Workers there are really starving. The other day my friend, Mr. K. T. K. Tangamani who is the leader of our Group in the Tamil Nadu Assembly was here during the AITUC meeting. He explained how much the workers there are suffering. I think he might have met the hon Labour Minister as also the Commerce Minister. I would request and urge upon the Minister that this mill should be taken over.

About foreign markets and to the yarn supply position I hope the Minister will throw some light and also on improving the working of the National Textiles Corporation.

Another mill the Kanpur Jute Udyog. I know this mill cannot be taken over. But what Mr. Alok Jain is doing, I do not know. I am told Mr. Alok Jain, son of Shri Shanti Prasad Jain, has been given an amount of Rs. 5 crores to run the jute factory at Kanpur and a plywood factory in West Bengal and also the Sawai Madhopur cement factory in Rajasthan. Has it been ascertained by the Industry Ministry as also by the Commerce Minister that this money will not be used for cultivating roses or film artistes? I am told he has got a rose garden worth Rs. 3.5 lakhs which is not accessible to anybody unless he gets a recommendation from some artiste. I do not know but everyone says that Alok Jain is an admirer of film artistes. I am also an admirer of film artistes though they are not

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accessible to me becaus I have no rose garden. But this money should not be given to him unless these three units start functioning. 7,000 men are there in Sawai Madhopur cement factory. 1500 men are working in Kanpur Jute Udyog and an equal number of employees are there—Dr. Ranen Sen will bear me out—in West Bengal plywood factory. They are practically on the verge of starvation I would request the Minister and assure him once again on behalf of the All India Trade Union Congress that the workers will do their utmost to see that the National Textile Corporation or any unit taken over by the Govenment is a success. Success will depend on co-operation from both the sides because we know that once we do not succeed we will give a handle to the reactionary forces to beat us with and make our slogan of socialism aborted We know in our sister industry the banking industry what reactionary forces are operating. So I would request the Minister to introduce the Bill at the earliest so that there will be no further delay because more delay means more starvation and more suicide cases in Kanpur and other places.

With these words I support the Demands of the Commerce Ministry.

SHRI NATWARLAL PATEL (Mehsana) I am thankful to you for giving me this opportunity to speak on the Demands for Grants of the Commerce Minister

The Commerce Ministry has to play a very important role in the progress of this country and for the last two years the working of this Ministry is quite satisfactory. According to me, they have played a most important role especially in the progress of the country.

I would like to make a few points to the hon. Minister regarding the working of the Cotton Corporation of India. The Cotton Corporation was set up to go to the rescue of the farmers when the cotton prices were going down below the cost price.

The Cotton Corporation of India has forgotten its objective—whether they should make purchases from the open market when the prices are coming down or they should make purchases when prices are going up. Generally, the Cotton Corporation of India is never found purchasing cotton from the open market when the prices are coming down. Last year there was a tremendous fall in the prices of cotton and we had requested the hon. Minister, authorities in the Ministry, especially the authorities of the Cotton Corporation of India to enter into the market and purchase cotton. They did not do so. They failed miserably Ultimately, our growers had to suffer a loss When we ask the authorities of the Corporation, they say, they agree to purchase cotton from the open market but they have not got adequate funds. I would like to know when you have set up this institution—the Cotton Corporation of India—why do you not arrange for adequate funds for them to enable them to purchase cotton when the prices are coming below the cost price?

This year, I feel, the prices of cotton have gone a little bit up According to me I must say, there is no tremendous increase in the price of cotton. Still however, about 300 mill owners have started weeping before Shri Chattopadhyaya The mill owners have a strong lobby in this country against the growers who are millions in number. The mill owners have started weeping before the Ministry that the price of cotton has shot up like anything. I would like to urge the hon. intelligent Minister Shri Chattopadhyaya and his colleague not to be influenced by them. I am sure the hon. Ministers have got the interest of the growers at heart. According to me the prices are a little bit high You shall have to com-

pare the prices of cotton of this country with the prices of cotton prevailing in other countries. According to the information available with me, I can say, that the prices of cotton in other countries have shot up by 60 per cent whereas the prices of cotton in our country have shot up hardly by 15 to 20 per cent. An increase of 15 to 20 per cent is not a tremendous increase in the price of cotton. Still, however, the mill owners have demanded some import of cotton from abroad. I would like to urge the hon. Minister not to come under the influence of these people, otherwise this would adversely affect the interests of the growers, as the prices would come down if you import cotton from abroad

You must be aware that last year the prices were below the cost price and the farmers suffered a lot. Ultimately, this year the prices have gone up to some extent because of the crop condition I do not know what the estimate of the hon. Minister and the Ministry is regarding the position of cotton growth in the country. According to me, the position regarding cotton crop is not as satisfactory as it was last year When our farmers are not getting a remunerative price, when they are not getting at least a good price to make both ends meet, naturally it will affect the coming crop. I would say that the prices, whatever the cotton growers are getting to-day, are the most reasonable prices. There is no increase in the price according to me and we should see that there should not be any adverse effect on the prices of cotton.

The mill owners in this country, I know, have got a very big lobby. They know the ways and means to influence the Ministry. But I understand that Shri Chattopadhyaya and his young colleagues are socialist people. They always care more for the growers in this country and, therefore, they would not be influenced by these people. I would request the hon. Minister and the Ministry to be alert about the campaign that is being started by the mill owners in this country.

Something is being said about the National Textile Corporation. The National Textile Corporation is also functioning well. I cannot say that the functioning of the Corporation is not satisfactory.

I will bring this matter to the attention of the Hon. Minister. There must be close coordination between the NTC (National Textile Corporation) and the CCI (Cotton Corporation of India). I don't know why they are more eager to purchase cotton from the private trade than from the CCI. I do not know why they do not want to purchase from CCI which gives support to our farmers. All these things show that there is no proper co-ordination. God alone knows why this is going on like this. Last year I got some opportunity to speak on this issue and I brought this to the notice of the Minister and requested him to look into the matter. So far as NTC is concerned. it works under direct guidelines of the Ministry. Of course they have got their own views. I don't say they are completely guided in everything. But every now and then they have got to come before your Ministry They have to act with the help, with the guidance, of the Ministry. There are some guidelines given to the National Textile Corporation. I would urge upon the Minister to give them one specific guideline regarding purchase of cotton from CCI. They should give preference to cooperatives. In Gujarat, out of 16 to 18 lakhs of bales, 9 lakhs are from cooperative sector alone. more than 60 per cent. But still they do not want to purchase cotton from cooperatives. If they purchase from cooperatives it will be good because they will ensure good quality and also reasonable price. So, I would plead with the Minister to make some changes in re-

[Shri Natwar Lal Patel]

gard to the purchase procedure and they have to make changes in the functioning of the NTC. Guidelines may be given to NTC to purchase cotton if available from CCI and if it is not available with them, to purchase from cooperatives. If only this is not available there, they could go in for private traders. By going to private traders they are oftentimes cheated they are compelled to pay higher price Otherwise, I have nothing to say against the NTC.

I congratulate the Minister and his colleague on the performance of this Ministry, especially, in regard to the functioning of the STC. The STC has progressed well over the years. In 1973-74 STC's exports were 270 crores and imports were 215 crores. In 1974-75, they were 556 crores and 232 crores respectively. In 1975-76 these were 756 crores and 211 crores respectively. From these figures we can see that the performance of the STC has been excellent.

13.00 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

I wish this Corporation should progress well. When I say something about this Corporation, I must thank the Chairman, Shri Vinod Parekh and his colleagues working in this Corporation for their nice and excellent performance in the State Trading Corporation.

I have nothing to say about this I am, however, grateful to you, Sir, for giving me this opportunity to speak on the Demands of the Commerce Ministry I support the Demands of the Ministry of Commerce.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, in this commerce of ideas between the hon. Members and the Government side, I am sure, it is the Government side that is the beneficiary.

Some of our ideas and proposals have received added value at the hands of the hon. Members and we are grateful for this.

Sir, of the vast expanse covered by the hon. Members I propose to confine myself to a segment of it, the segment with its bright spots as also its dark ones, I mean, the N.T.C. Mills including their commodities that are in trouble. I propose to do so because any communication acquires deeper significance, when we share along our hopes, our fears too.

I also firmly believe that the hon. Members would be able to give us their valuable advice in areas where we need it most.

So far as N.T.C. is concerned, the fog still hangs heavy. But, the recent months have shown an indication of its thinning out. Whereas we were groping in the dark in the past, perhaps, we can now discern some straight path which may lead us to light. My optimism is based on as hard facts on which our common despair is. It is a hard fact that in the year 1975-76, the N.T.C. is going to incur a loss of about Rs. 60 crores. It is also a hard fact that while the monthly losses in the N.T.C. in March 1975 were of the order of Rs. 7.5 crores, by the end of this year, they will be of the order of Rs. 3.5 crores. It is also a hard fact that the utilisation of spindles to-day by the NTC is above the average of the private sector. It is also a hard fact that this sector of the textile industry, in spite of its bad shape and bad image, would contribute Rs. 10 crores of foreign exchange and sell its products abroad. It is also a hard fact that the expenses variable as well as fixed could be reduced by 7.5 per cent. It is also a hard fact: that those who go and purchase the N.T.C. cloth will know that the quality is consistently improving.

Sir, I do not claim that all this has been due only because of our efforts. The market forces have contributed this; the availability of cheaper cotton has contributed this; the removal of controlled cloth obligation has also contributed this. At the same time, while in the same period, when the private sector mills were showing various degrees of malaise, the N.T.C. could achieve these results. This is something which, if not worthy of praise, is certainly of satisfaction to us. And that too when about 10 per cent of the NTC machinery is in a scrap condition and another 20 per cent is at the lowest level of productivity and when it contains a 10 per cent of excess labour—aged labour. Further, Sir, it was under the constraint of reduced working capital supply—the banks which were committed to supply Rs. 62 crores deducted Rs. 23 crores of working capital being areas before nationalisation.

Sir, while modernisation is taking place, out of Rs. 175 crores of requirements only one-sixth we have been able to supply to the NTC. With these restraints, I suppose, if we do not get laurels or praise, certainly, Sir, our criticism can be mellowed perhaps with a tone of understanding too.

Sir, the hon. Member, Shri Patel, made a point about the purchases from the public sector. Of the various steps that the NTC has recently taken, this is one of the important steps that it has taken. Cotton purchase is one of the core of the textile industry. It constitutes 45 to 60 per cent of the cost of yarn of cloth. Till now the NTC mills were in the clutches of the private sector supply and these people did play havoc with quality and sometimes with price. That is why NTC took a firm decision that the purchases will be made from the public sector and within a year it had its effect. While in the beginning of the year the purchases from the private trade were to the tune of 80 per cent and from the public sector only 19 per cent, by the end of the year—that is quarter ending March—it is 90 per cent from the public and cooperative sector and only 10 per cent from the private sector. Sir, so far as the purchases from cooperatives in Gujarat is concerned, this is a suggestion which we would look into.

Sir, it is true that effective management and control of so many units spread all over the country cannot be exercised without most streamlined and modern information system, I am happy to inform the hon. Members that the NTC has evolved a most modern information system by which it can monitor on the micro level the functioning and the cost analysis of the various units.

Sir, another innovation that the NTC has done in the idea of buying from the public sector is that of centralised purchasing of bulk commodities like dyes and chemicals by directly contacting the manufacturers and getting discount on bulk purchases This had an effect on reducing the cost. About Rs. 4 crores had been provided last year for aged labour who had reached the superannuation age and about Rs. 6 crores this year.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore): Will they be paid off their dues?

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: The Compensation Commissioner, as was mentioned by Shri Ramsinghbhai Verma, has now been appointed. He will go into the claims of provident fund etc. of the pre-nationalisation period. As for the post-nationalisation period, the provident fund has all been paid; there are no arrears on that account.

As regards modernisation, schemes costing about Rs. 57 crores have been sanctioned by NTC and Rs. 4.30 crores have been sanctioned for power generating sets, because we had ex-

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perience of power cuts which severely affcted production of NTC. Machinery worth Rs. 23 crores has already reached and machinery worth Rs. 14.57 crores has been ordered.

About marketing, already, as hon. Members have mentioned, a very healthy thrust has been made in this direction in opening outlets. Apart from servicing the consumers, we have also got rid, at least in some way of the clutches of wholesale dealers. They knew that because NTC had no outlets, we would have to go to them and they could force their terms on us. Now we have got outlets. If they do not agree to our terms, we have our openings where we could sell our products.

It is true that in spite of all this effort, however much resources may be marshalled, as has been suggested by hon. Members, unless the administrative machinery is toned up, marshalling of resources cannot produce results In this respect, the point is well taken. Whether it be negligence or corruption, this is one thing which will not be tolerated in NTC. It has been made very clear that those who cannot perform or give results will have to quit and those who perform will be duly recognised

The offer by Shri S. M. Banerjee—he is not here—of co-operation of the workers is very welcome. We have established bipartite bodies in all subsidiaries except in Gujarat, which we hope we also be doing soon. This co-operation of the workers is really our asset. We have the fullest assurance and confidence that this co-operation will really help NTC in giving its results.

While evaluating the functioning of the NTC, one basic point should not be forgotten, that it is a part of the textile industry. The nationalised sector of the textile industry is not exempt from the vagaries of the forces prevailing in the textile indutry as a whole. If there is any difficulty in the textile industry, it is bound to be reflected in the working results of the National Textile Corporation; and that too, it is that part of the industry which was the weakest which had come to a grinding halt, because that was the way we chose them to be when we nationalised.

In this context, if we consider that NTC has been able to cut its losses by 50 per cent, that it could come in spindle utilisation up to the average of the industry, that it could keep its social obligations and employ 1,60,000 workers, that it could provide this country with one-fifth of its cloth requirements, I think there is no place for despondency and there is place for hope Though the night is still dark and dense, dawn may not be far away.

SHRI CHAPALENDU BHATTACHARYYA (Giridih): Is it darkest before dawn?

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: If it is darkest, may be the twilight is very near. But I assure you that howsoever long the night may be, our vigil will be sleepless till daybreak, and I hope that we come back within this year to announce to this House that the NTC has come out of the red and has broken even (*Interruptions*)

Hon Member Shri Vayalar Ravi mentioned about the problems of cashew industry If we assess the capacity of the factories installed and the availability of nuts, the problem comes out in bold relief. If we take the capacity of only those factories which are allowed to import, it comes to about four lakh tonnes. The availability of nuts, indigenous and imported, is 2.10 lakh tonnes. So, the availability is fifty per cent of the installed capacity; that means that nuts available are sufficient to run the industry only for six months.

Imports of nuts have been adversely affected by some recent developments. Where we could get 170,000 tonnes per

year, today we could get only 140,000 tonnes because the East African countries have also perhaps seen the light of the day and installed their own manufacturing units and are processing cashew nuts themselves. Further China has also entered the market and consequently the market has shrunk. Besides, because of the push up of the prices it is becoming more and more difficult to negotiate economically viable prices at which we could get those nuts. The only answer to all these is indigenous production.

The cashew plant takes about 5 to 7 years to come to bear fruits. We have now two options: either a larger area of plantations or to increase production of the existing plants. Perhaps both will be necessary. In this respect the Plantation Corporation of Kerala has already identified land where cashew could be grown. CCI also within its resources is agreeable to advance loans for starting new plantations. I am sure the agriculture ministry is also seriously seized of this problem and in times to come we would be able to make an effort and a break through in cashew plantation.

The new order about paying Rs. 250 as maximum price for cashew to which hon. Member Shri Vayalar Ravi referred yesterday has come to our notice recently and we are in correspondence with the Kerala Government on this point.

The point about shellac was raised by Mr. Horo yesterday, as also the prices that were offered to sticklac growers. About schellac, two basic points have to be accepted and understood. One is that the world demand is limited: this is a commodity which is susceptible to be substituted by synthetics. If we take the exports of India and Thailand, the only two producers of shellac in 1965-66, it was 34.550 and in 1973-74 it was around 13,000—14,000 tonnes. This year we could reach up to 8673, that is India's figures, compared to last year's 7332. This is the quantum of rise in our exports of shellac; that was done at the cost of reducing the price by half. Even after reducing the price by half, we could not push up further the sales of shellac. It is a hard fact that the world demand is limited and when there is surplus production in India and Thailand, it is bound to bring a crash in prices.

SHRI CHAPALENDU BHATTACHARYYIA: How is it that the shellac market was allowed to crash? Is it that in U.S. the position is so bad that we cannot recapture our market, because of Thailand's competition the price of stick lac has come down from Rs. 26.0 per Kg. to Rs. 1.0. Because of the low price, kusum and other stick lac rearing trees will be cut down in the adivasi belt areas. In any case why not introduce cashew growing trees there, so that there is increase in their purchasing power?

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: Sir, this displacement of markets was mainly due to synthetics. I can give an instance here. The gramaphone record which was being made by shallac and lac has now been totally replaced by the synthetic products and this has been the reason for shrinking market. Last year, the prices did crash but just now the hon. Member quoted that its price was Rs. 26.0 per Kg. Well it was never Rs. 26.0. It was Rs. 20.0 at the peak and that was in 1973-74. That was an abnormal year, there was a short crop both in India and in Thailand. Then the oil prices shot up. The synthetic products became uneconomic and there was a high demand—push in the prices. Thereafter it did fall to Re. 1.0 per Kg. and that is why the shallac was canalised and S.T.C. was asked to go into buffer operation. In West Bengal and in Bihar there were arrangements. While the stick lac was gathered by the State Agencies, the seed lac was purchased by the S.T.C. At the field level, only State could operate and the S.T.C. could only procure seed lac which is purchased at Rs. 3.0 per Kg. Now, it is ensured that the stick lac growers will get Rs. 3.0 per Kg. at least. Even at the height of the prices,

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we cannot sell shallac at this price in the International market. So, the realistic price of shallac that we can sell in the international market is not so much as mentioned by the Hon'ble Member. But we can ask them what should be the seed lac prices. Certainly the Government desires that the international prices should go up and we can also pay more to the growers, and ensure a fair return to the growers. In this respect, I want to submit only two points regarding further efforts being made. All exporters have been required to purchase 40% of seed lac from the STC stocks. It is a buffer operation to protect the seed lac growers. Further, the production in Bihar and West Bengal is estimated to be about 33.500 tonnes 50% of this will be purchased by the STC. I think these measures will ensure a fair return to the growers.

Regarding rubber, day before yesterday Hon'ble Member, Shri Ravi, had made a very forceful plea It is a tribute to the rubber growers of India that while we were importing rubber, now we have become absolutely self-sufficient. This year, the off-take was lower as reported by the tyre industry and rubber industry and that they were facing difficulties in the market in selling their products and they have accumulated stocks. At the same time, while off-take was lower, the production was higher this year. This has caused a surplus which we assessed to be 5,000 tonnes. Later on the assessment was about 11,000 to 12,000 tonnes. But apart from the surplus, there was another malady in this. That was the surplus which was not distributed normally between the various people in the trade—the growers, the dealers and the manufacturers. While the manufacturers were expected to hold stocks of 2½ months, they have stocks with them for hardly a month or so. This has created a very serious problem at the growers' level, because rubber being a perishable product, the Government decided that the STC should purchase and export rubber. Till now the STC has purchased about 2,000 tonnes of rubber and has also exported the same.

The basic constraint in the export of rubber is that the international price is higher than the Indian price of rubber. Those international prices are coming up—as I know, Mr. Ravi would say immediately—but still they are lower than the Indian price This means a loss when we sell rubber. This is our financial constraint. Regarding further export, the Ministries of Commerce, Industry and Finance are seized of this problem; and some decision could be made shortly. However, a solution to this problem is the long-term stabilization mechanism for rubber; and towards this also, the Government's attention has been drawn: and the latter is giving its attention i e, as to what mechanism could be evolved Mention was made yesterday about IMPEDA and the export of marine products. I am glad to inform this House that we have this year reached the highest record in marine products export. We have exceeded even our original target Rs 105 crores were the target for the export of marine products. We have achieved Rs. 124 crores, which is a rise of 81.5% over last year. Volume-wise also, we have done 54,000 tonnes, which is a rise of 20.6% over last year's performance. Though this has mainly been in the shrimps, we could diversify into cuttle fish, into squids and canned sardines which are being exported to Gulf countries. Frog legs which had received a set-back have again perhaps jumped back—which

is the quality of a frog-leg—from Rs. 1.40 crores to Rs. 4.92 crores.

SHRI CHAPALENDU BHATTACHARYYIA: I hope the ecological balance will not be upset, thereby increasing the number of mosquitoes.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: (Chirayinkil): Canned sardines are being exported because of some kind of incentives.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH. There has been a reduction in canned products, for two reasons. In the case of frozen Canned shrimp, for instance, there was a high unit realization. There was a diversion of raw material While we gained on one front, there was a slight loss on the other, and because prices went up, it became uneconomical on the canned side. But the total gain being there on that side, there has been a total gain To increase our marine products export, a very important measure has been taken, it is the opening of the cold-storage, foundation for which was laid by the hon. Minister of Commerce recently at Cochin, which has a capacity of 1,000 tonnes. Another cold storage is proposed, which has a capacity of 3,000 tonnes, at Calcutta Also, to improve the quality of marine products and to see that they come up to the standards of the international consumer, an in built inspection scheme has been introduced Trawlers are necessary to exploit our deep-sea resources. Thirty trawlers from Mexico have been imported, along with design. From Norway, 2 survey ships, along with the equipment to make such ships in our own yards, have been imported. Yesterday, a point was raised about the scheme of research regarding the toxic content of marine products, with the help of the Bhabha Atomic Research Centre. I am glad to inform that the scheme has been cleared on the 21st April 1976; and the money will be made available for this scheme.

In regard to coffee, again, we have made a record export this year, viz. of Rs 64 crores. It is usually said that our share is too low. It is true that our production is only 2 per cent of the world production; but the share in world exports value has been increasing In 1969, it was 1.5 per cent; in 1975, it is 2 1 per cent It is not a very large figure, but the increase in our share has been 33 per cent I would like to inform the House about an important international development that took place in November 1975 It was the International Coffee Agreement, on the basis of which quotas are going to be fixed.

There are two alternatives either a country could have its quota fixed on 1968—72 performance or two years after the coming into force of the Coffee Agreement and that will come into force on 1st October 1976 These two years are going to be very important for us in the fixation of quota, and if some tightening of belt is found necessary the nation should be ready for the same

In spice another record has been made by cardamom exports by Rs 18 24 crores Both in volume and in value this has been one of the highest records so far

Tobacco also has recorded the highest export earning of Rs 853 crores, this year, which s the highest so far achieved An important development in tobacco is the Tobacco Board, which came into existence on 1st January 1976 Two delegations of the EEC are here and fruitful discussions and consultations are going on The Chairman of the Board joined in April 1976. The basic thing is how to ensure that the grower gets a fair return for his crop. For this purpose, action platforms have to be constructed. This requires quite a heavy financial outlay, but I am sure this year some encouraging headway will be made, with the Chairman and the Tobacco Board now being there to take care of it.

[Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh]

Coming to handicrafts, in the field of carpets a very big thrust is being made In carpets the production is over Rs. 40 crores, 90 per cent of which is exported With the base of weavers that we have, we feel that we have reached the saturation point. To increase the base of weavers this year 120 centres are going to be opened, apart from the 41 existing in the country, for the giving of training to the weavers

SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH (Sidhi) Will these be hand-operated or machine operated?

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH Hand woven

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI Have the States agreed to this?

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH This is a Central scheme Unlike handlooms, there is no counter-proposal for carpets

SHRI NATWARLAL PATEL (Mehsana) What about the steeply rising cotton prices and their impact on the cotton mill owners? (*Interruption*)

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH I can console the hon Members, but I cannot distort facts

Whether it be coffee cashew, cardamom or marine products, these are the products which come from the sweat and toil of the teeming millions, and that too who live at a subsistence level perhaps in the rural economy And the foreign exchange earned by them is a net saving because the import content, except for fertilizer perhaps, is almost nil. This vast sector of people give to this country so much of the much-needed foreign exchange, and that too, not only by catching on inflation in the world market but also by increasing the volume of production, which goes a long way in helping our economy. We are really indebted to them for their contribution to the national economy. This year the world trade volume fell by 6 per cent, but our trade volume increased by 7½ per cent

These goods, if we are to give them a generic name, are renewable natural resources They are renewable, but they are perishable, and because they are perishable, whenever there is an increase in productivity, the benefit generally does not go to the producer. It goes to the developed countries which purchase the commodities This has been our experience, and this is also our problem

The experience of the commodity boom of 1974 and thereafter is something to which we have to give serious thought In 1974 the prices of agricultural commodities reached the highest peak after the world war, but by March, 1975, the magic was over For some of the commodities in which we were interested like jute, the commodity boom did not come into existence This high instability of agricultural commodities is something for our serious concern Even in this situation, the benefit, if we take the balance sheet, went to the developed countries because the profit earned by the highest realisation on commodities was more than offset by the high prices of the manufactured goods which we bought from them Even in agricultural commodities it was the developed countries which could supply the foodgrains which we were importing Even in these commodities, they were the gainers in essence and the real resources went to? We have to look into this aspect more closely and more concerted action will have to be taken in this regard. We will have to look into this fluctuation of prices Whether it is cyclic due to nature's vagaries or due to low elasticity of demand and supply, we will have to look into the equation of the prices of commodities to the prices of manufactured goods because in this equation lies the question of the transfer of the real resources from the developed to

the developing countries or *vice versa*. I am sure that this UNCTAD meeting, to which the Indian delegation is going, headed by our Commerce Minister, will focus attention on some of these problems of the developing countries which are serious but yet unresolved.

With these words, I express my thanks for the valuable suggestions made by the hon. Members.

श्री शकर दयाल सिंह (चतरा) : माइका के बारे मे इन्होंने एक शब्द नहीं कहा। यह भी एक मेजर एक्सपोर्ट आइटम है। यही इस के साथ डील करने हैं।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The Deputy Minister has only intervened and the senior Minister is yet to reply. So, if ever you have any question, you wait till that time. Otherwise, there is a break in the debate He is only passing on certain information. Let us carry on with the debate

SHRI CHAPALENDU BHATTACHARYYIA (Giridih): While rising to support the Demand for Grants of the Ministry of Commerce, I would like to draw attention to the many components of the internal economic situation and the international operation of many imponderable forces by which our balance of payments position has become slightly worse than it was before.

Internally, of course, we are steadily developing capacity in steel making, in coal production, in manufacture of fertiliser and also the capacity utilisation has increased in engineering, in aluminia and aluminum production as also in copper and iron ore. They will have their effect during the last three years of the second development decade between 1977-1980. But during these 3-4 years, we will have to keep our finger crossed. The Commerce Ministry and the Export Promotion Agencies will have to be alert on their toes all the time. In West Asia, it is not a success story and they failed, relatively speaking, to take advantage of the opportunity of export promotion in petro dollar countries. Our share of income in petro-market could have been effectively high. We want to charge price for feasibility reports to petro-dollar countries whereas U. S. and EEC countries are giving them free. Things are improving this year. There has been generally an awareness of the problems and we hope things would look up. Unless we give our technical expert teams sufficient foreign exchange to go in delegations in this region and secure orders and a larger share of the market, we cannot stand against the highly developed competition unleashed by US and EEC countries.

The depressing factors about the FFFs (fuel, fertiliser and food) are over or going to be over very soon and that would effectively improve the basic balance of payment position of the country itself. This is a reflection of the internal economic growth and internal economic confidence that this growth has generated in India

Internationally, between UNCTAD II and III, the lot of the third world including India has worsened through fluctuations in currency itself The monetary crisis caused the third world a loss of $500 million dollars We have now the second phase of monetary crisis America's currency is getting revalued. So is the case with German Mark whereas British sterling is sinking, dragging with it Franc This slightly revalued our rupee. Our capacity to mount export offensive is, to that extent, impaired.

Now, Mr. V. P. Singh has spoken about the UNCTAD IV conference shortly to open up in Nairobi to discuss key issues like commodity market stabilisation correlation of prices of manufactured and primary commodities, technology transfer and debt relief by the developed world On the basis of past experience, we cannot be sure that anything concrete will emerge and we have continuously to strive to set our house in order to be able to protect Indian economy from the impact of the imbalances which are developing in the developed world itself.

[Shri Chapalendu Bhattacharyyia]

So, now, that sort of an old monetary crisis has again gripped Europe and will have its impact over our Indian trade for no fault of ours. We have to be alert and up and doing. The Ministry of Commerce has to chalk out a critical path for the next five years and see that, in spite of efforts by developed economies to queer the pitch, we can maintain our own.

Specifically, while we press for tariff reduction, non-tariff barriers—we have had a reasonable success on that account, to the credit of the Commerce Ministry and we should work to the extent we can for stability of world currency. A revision of shipping code is urgently called for. The third world the developing world, uses 60 per cent of shipping but commands hardly 10 per cent of the shipping itself and the shipinrg freights are going up all the time. That has, however, created an opportunity for us because India, in some cases, so far as petro-dollar countries are concerned, as also Burma, Malaysia and Indonesia, have favourable freight zone. Unfortunately, we have not been able to take adequate advantage of the favourable freight zone. If you will permit me to say, with 1 million tonne of saleable steel in stock, with 10 million tonnes of coal lying at the pitheads, we are unable to mount an export offensive.

For instance, in engineering capacity, we have done very well in some cases; in primary commodity like tea also, we have done very well. But my point is, we can do much better. Even on the basis of the present export capacity, if the exporting agencies are alert and up and doing. For example, in engineering industry, on one shift work basis, Burn, Braithwaite, Jessops, Britania, Taxmaco, Bridge and Roof, Mokmeh Britannia and other small units, all these could fabricate additionally 2,500 tonnes of steel per month. A tonne of raw steel would bring us Rs. 1200 whereas a tonne of steel fabricated would get us Rs. 4,500 to Rs. 5,500. We are going to do it partially as regards sponge iron is concerned, converting iron ore into sponge iron and then exporting it. A study has shown that if we are permitted to mix, blend the teas, we could get 50 per cent more out of tea exports. These are good things as far as they go. But a drive has to be launched.

I have been crying hoarse about exporting 5 million tonnes of coal. What is the constraint? The port handling machinery is not there. Well, the Commerce Ministry should arrange priority and get the port handling machinery at the quickest possible time and get the coal exported That itself will pay for re-structuring of the coal mining industry.

Similarly, I have been pressing for manufacture of oil drilling rigs, off-shore and on-shore, on India's eastern region because we could export it to Burma, Malaysia and Indonesia taking advantage of the favourable freight zone.

We have hardly made any move in this matter So, what is required is coordination by the different Minister for a wide-spectrum effort in the export drive—a co-ordination between Heavy Industries, the Ministry of Commerce, the export agencies and the Ministry of Steel and Mines, and of Energy for promoting these exports.

As regards stick lac, there had been a crash in price from Rs. 26/- to Re. 1 and now it has again rebounded to Rs. 3/- per k.g. I submit that the crash had been from nearly Rs. 26/- per k.g., if my memory is not betraying me. Any way, so far so good and Rs. 3/- is now the price for stick lac per k.g. But what about the closed 400 and odd hand-made shellac factories in the Districts of Singhbhum, Ranchi and Purulia in Bihar and West Bengal? These

shellac factories are closed in the interests of three machine-made shellac factories. These are hard facts.

I thank the Ministry of Commerce for relaxing a little in regard to mica control. This has created some hope which was not there; but they took two years to come to a decision and to evaluate, the performance of the MMTC and MITCO and, all the time, the Commerce Ministry and the Members of Parliament were being taken for a ride and all sorts of figures were cooked up and given, which presented a false picture altogether, while the malaise or malady which had seized the mica industry went un-noticed. But, at long last, I hope this relaxation will lead to a revival of the mica industries where 60 per cent of the workers are still without employment.

I support the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Commerce.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Dinen Bhattacharyya, This is extra time for your Party and you should not take more than ten minutes.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore): Before I start, I must ask the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs to see that at least some person sits here What is this? It is becoming mere fun!

Sir, I stand here only to oppose the policy of the Commerce Ministry in respect of the jute industry. I express my deep concern over the method that is being adopted by this Ministry to solve the so-called crisis in the jute industry. In the Report also it is mentioned that in 1975 the jute industry passed through a crisis. Everybody knows that the jute industry depends mainly on exports and it is a basic industry on which the whole economy of the eastern part of India depends very much. It is the experience of people in our part of the country that the jute magnates who were previously all Britishers, minted money like anything, and now they have been Indianised; but although the Management's colour has changed, the method and the tactics adopted to loot our people have not changed. They are looting the jute growers. I do not know how, knowing full well that our rural economy depends, to a great extent, on jute production, prices are fixed far below the remunerative level. The inputs for production of jute have increased, but in spite of repeated representations given from West Bengal, Bihar, Tripura and even Orissa on prices of raw jute, nothing tangible has come out. Even this year they have fixed Rs. 135/- per quintal. If my memory is correct, The jute growers there were demanding that at least Rs. 100 per maund should be fixed as the price of the raw jute throughout that part of our country, but, for reasons best known to the Ministry, that has not been done. I remember, once a vetaran Congressman in this House announced that, if the jute growers did not get a proper price, they would be compelled to convert the area for growing some other cash crop and not jute In that case, India will lose foreign exchange Even today jute is a big foreign exchange earner. But the jute growers are being exploited; the producers as well as the workers in the jute mills are being exploited, in the sense that they are not getting the dues which they should get.

In the meantime, Government have set up a Committee with Shri Bose Mullick as its Chairman, and the terms of reference—I do not know how Devi Babu could give his consent to the same terms—are:

(i) nature and extent of difficulties faced by the jute industry on account of the high cost of production,

(ii) the low prices of jute goods and poor offtake and measures necessary to improve the offtake, ensure reasonable prices of jute goods, reduce the cost of production and improve the economic viability of the industry,

(iii) the needs of the units for modernisation, replacement of the

[Shri Dinen Bhattacharyya]

machines, and sources for the required funds.

These jute mills—and the jute product—have a long history. Modernisation has taken place so many times in the Fifties. Before that in West Bengal, more than three lakh workers were working, but now you will hardly find two lakhs of workers there. Where have the one lakh workers gone? They are not the people only from West Bengal part; they come from Bihar, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh. But, as a result of modernisation, for which Government took the major burden of financing and helping the jute magnates, the total number of workers has been reduced by at least one lakh. Now, again, the question of modernisation has come.

Just before setting up this Committee, the Minister himself announced and asked the jute mill owners, jute mill magnates to reduce the cost of production. Where is the way? The employers in their own way very naturally will adopt measures by which the number of workers will be reduced by increasing work load and the process has already started. I know that from 20 per cent to 50 per cent, the work-load has increased in each and every jute mill. From the facts that we gather, we find that in the meantime, the Bose Mullick delegation after their return from USA suggested that if the industry could cut the price of secondary backing by 2 cents to 2.5 cents per square yard, it could not only recover the lost market but also expand the usage of jute in this particular area after 1976 when the US economy was expected to revive. Then where is the crisis?

14.00 hrs.

The financial concessions in the meantime given by the Government of India are much more than what Shri Bose Mullick had suggested. So, what is the necessity of this Committee again? What is the purpose of this Committee, if it is not to adopt some measures to reduce the strength of workers in the mills. And there is no such item in the terms of reference as to determine the cost of one quintal of raw jute for a jute grower and what should be its reasonable and remunerative price. That is not there in the terms of reference.

My point is that the Minister must be truthful enough to at least state in this House, what the purpose of this Committee is. Is it to revive and to bring to life the condition of the jute mills or to help the jute mill owners to amass more profit? That question must be answered. In this connection, I will quote what has been reported by the well known columnist. Shri Ranajit Roy in the *Business Standard*, Calcutta edition on 3rd December, 1975:

> "Whether the audited balance sheets of the companies concerned have shown it or not, the jute industry, ever since its inception a century and a half ago, has always been about the highest profit-yielding industry in the country. Those who trade in raw jute and jute goods have prospered no less. These profits have come at the cost of the jute farmer. Even for such an industry the years 1971 to 1974 were from all accounts extraordinarily good ones. . . . ."

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You have posed the question. Let the Minister reply.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: . . . .This year's measures along with the other steps taken from the previous year promise to turn 1975 into the industry's cost fabulous year so far."

So, my question is: is it a fact that the jute mill owners are facing a crisis, a real crisis? Or is it only a propaganda by the powerful jute lobby to paint that this industry is in danger thereby paving the way for more concessions from government and increase the work-load?

Another point and I have finished. Half a dozen jute mills have been closed and some more mills will be closed to pose to the country that there is a crisis in the industry. I say it is not true and in this matter also a committee has been set up a bi-partite committee to look into the issue of lay off etc. I do not know actually if this bi-partite committee is a mere hoax If it is a bi-partite committee, then why were the CITU people excluded? Why were not they included if they want to go into the condition of working of the jute mills and why is the CITU which is a major union in the jute industry excluded? Is it not for only this reason that CITU is critical of the Govt stand? With this I will remind the Minister regarding the Khardah jute mill which has been closed for a year now He assured us that it will be taken over In the meantime the management went to the court Even then he assured the workers that positive steps will be taken to take over the jute mill I will request him to assure the House as to actually what is the position

श्री मूल चन्द डागा (पाली) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी कुछ देर पहले मैं ने वाणिज्य विभाग के डिप्टी मिनिस्टर साहब का जो भाषण सुना, तो बहुत प्रसन्नता हुई। एक बात यह है कि हमारा वाणिज्य विभाग बहुत सतर्कता और जागरूकता से काम कर रहा है और मेरी समझ में ये दोनों ईमानदार मंत्री जो अपना काम करते हैं, उस के बाबत कोई शिकायत नहीं है, लेकिन मैं दो तीन बातों की तरफ आप का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं।

एक आपकी रेड बुक निकलती है और इम्पोर्ट पालीसी हर साल निकलती है। अभी मैं ने 10 दिन पहले एक आर्टीकिल पूर्णिकम साहब का पढ़ा था और मैं यह कह सकता हूं कि जहां वेद वाक्यों को पढ़ना और समझना आसान है, वहां आपकी जो पालिसी निकलती है, उस को पढ़ना बड़ा मुश्किल है। आप दोनों तो प्रोफेसर हैं और बड़े विद्वान हैं, आप उस को पढ़ सकते हैं और समझ सकते हैं, लेकिन मेरे जैसा दिमाग के आदमी के लिए उस को समझना बड़ा मुश्किल है और जब ऐसी बात है तो आप समझ सकते हैं कि एक साधारण आदमी के लिए उस का क्या परिणाम निकलेगा। मेरे जैसे आदमी का दिमाग उस को पढ़ने और समझने में काम नहीं करता है।

एक बात मुझे यह कहनी है कि आप का जो विभाग है, उसमें बहुत सारे बोर्ड बने हुए हैं। 22 बोर्ड आप के विभाग में हैं। उत्तर प्रदेश में इतने बोर्ड नहीं हैं और बंगाल में भी इतने बोर्ड नहीं है। आप के यहां कहीं आल इण्डिया हैन्डलूम बोर्ड है, कहीं टी बोर्ड है और कहीं काफी बोर्ड है और न जाने कितने बोर्ड हैं। उनकी सारी व्यवस्था को लेकर आप चलते हैं और साल के 365 दिन आप उनकी मीटिंगों को एटेंड करते हैं और उन से डील करते हैं।

एक बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि जो इम्पोर्ट पालिसी और एक्सपोर्ट पालिसी के आप के आफिसर्स हैं उन की तरफ आप देखिये। अभी एम० टी० सी० की तारीफ की जा रही थी। वहां कौन चक्कर लगाता है। चट्टोपाध्याय साहब तो सीधे निकल जाते हैं, अपने आफिस में गए घंटी बजाई और काम शुरु कर दिया। वहां पर हिन्दुस्तान के एक कोने से दूसरे कोने में रहने वाले लोग अपना समय और अपनी दौलत ले कर आते हैं और यहां आपके कार्यालय में चन्द्रलोक और जललोक में पता नहीं कहां कहां चक्कर लगाते हैं। वे किस लिए चक्कर लगाते हैं? वहां लगने वाले लियाजन आफिसर कौन हैं। ये जो आप के डिपार्टमेंट में काम करने वाले कर्मचारी हैं।

[श्री मूलचन्द डागा]

जब नौकरी से अलग हो जाते हैं तब ये आफिसर लायजां आफिसर हो जाते हैं। हिन्दुस्तान में जितनी भी इंडस्ट्रीज हैं उनमें आपको ये आफिसर मिलेंगें। चाहे इम्पोर्ट लाइसेंस हो या एक्सपोर्ट लाइसेंस हो उनके लिए ये ही दौड़-धूप करते मिलेंगें। ये लोग आपके आफिसिज की हिस्ट्री जानते हैं।

उपाध्यक्ष जी यह ठीक है कि दूध का जला छाछ को भी फूंक फूंक कर पीता है। ये लोग इतनी गड़बड़ करते हैं कि भगवान इनकी रक्षा करे। मैं आपको इसकी इंस्टांसिज दूंगा कि ये किस तरह से आपके यहां चक्कर लगाते हैं और किस तरह स इन लोगों को आपकी बातों का पता होता है। आप इस बात पर गौर फरमायें कि आखिर ये लोग करना क्या चाहते हैं। मैं आपको लिख कर इंस्टांसिज दूंगा कि एस० टी० सी० कितनी गड़बड़ करती है। इन बारीकियों मे जाना बहुत मुश्किल है, यह मैं मानता हूं। फिर भी आप देखें कि मैं कई साल तक इनके चक्कर लगाता हूं कि मुझे स्पेसिफिक टाइप का पाउडर चाहिए लेकिन मुझे दूसरा रोटन टाइप का पाउडर मिलेगा। अगर मैंने इनसे कोई समझौता कर लिया है तब बात दूसरी है।

आपकी एक्सपोर्ट पालिसी है। आप बहुत अच्छा एक्सपोर्ट ट्रेड कर रहे हैं। जो मर्चेन्ट्स एक्सपोर्ट करते हैं उनको इंसेंटिव के लिए आप रामेटीरियल इम्पोर्ट करते हैं। आपने कहा था कि मेन्युफेक्चरर का जो नाम बताएंगे उनको देंगे। कभी कभी आपके स्टेटमेंट अखबारों में निकलते हैं कि हम नामिनेशन का झगड़ा नहीं रखेंगे। जो इम्पोर्ट मर्चेंटस हैं उनको हम लाइसेंस दे देंगें। वे चाहे मेन्युफेक्चरर को दें या ओपन मार्केट में दें। 1966-67 में आपने ठीक समझा है। लेकिन मेरे दिमाग मे है कि जब मेन्युफेक्चरर के कंट्रोल में आ जाता है तो वह उसकी कर्म्स डिक्टेट करवाता है।

मैंने स्टेनलेस स्टील के बारे में कहा था। हिन्दुस्तान की गवर्नमेंट आज भी स्टेनलेस स्टील इम्पोर्ट करती है। क्यों करती है? मैंने एसोसिएशन की तरफ से एक मेमोरण्डम भिजवाया था और उसमें यह कहा था कि दुर्गापुर अलाय स्टील में स्टील पड़ा हुआ हैं, हमारे यहां इन्जीनियर्स आलर्स मौजूद हैं, हिन्दुस्तान की मशीनरी आइडल पड़ी हुई है, हम हिन्दुस्तान मे स्टील बना सकते हैं फिर भी आप स्टेनलेस स्टील इम्पोर्ट क्यों करते करते हैं? इसका रीजन क्या देते हैं—

It is regretted that it is not possible to revise the decision already taken in this regard."

बड़ा सुन्दर जवाब है, यह एम० पी० को जवाब दिया है। या हमारे रामचन्द्रन साहब का जवाब है उनका यह कहना है दीज आर दी रीजंस मेमोरेंडम 15 पेज का और उन्होंने जवाब दिया दो लाइन का। किसन तरह काम करते हैं, इस एफीशियेंसी की तारीफ करनी चाहिए। दुर्गापुर अलाय में आपका माल पड़ा हुआ है, हम बना सकते हैं। अगर चट्टोपाध्याय साहब और विश्वनाथ प्रताप सिंह कहें कि यह की बात नहीं हैं और मैं संजीदगी मुझे राय दें तो मैं चुप रहूंगा। लेकिन मैं एक बात चाहता हूं कि आप अपने बड़े बड़े आफिसर्स को बुला कर पूछिए कि जब हमारे यहां मौजूद है फिर आप इम्पोर्ट क्यों करना चाहते हैं।

मैंने मेमोरेण्डम दिया है उस मेमोरेण्डम का जवाब आप दीजिए।

एक्सपोर्ट के मामले में आपकी तारीफ होनी ही चाहिए। लेकिन मैं आपका ध्यान कुछ दूसरी बातों की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूं। पी ए सी की 1975-76 की रिपोर्ट को आप देखें। उसमें कहा गया है:

"Out of over 3000 trade fairs taking place in the world, India participated in hardly 40."

तीन हजार फेयर हुए लेकिन आपने 40 में ही भाग लिया। इस पर कमेटी ने कहा है:

"The Committee regret to note that the Indian Council of Trade Fairs and Exhibitions has failed to enlarge its membership which has fallen from 77 in 1964-65 to 17 in 1974-75. The Council has also not been able to generate interest and enthusiasm among the chambers of commerce and industry. During evidence, the Chairman of the Council attributed this apathy to their being in the main internally-oriented and commodity-oriented. The Committee wish Government to combat this alleged apathy and achieve a, genuine involvement of the Chambers of Commerce and Industry."

आपके फेयर्स का जो मामला है इस पर डिटेल्ड रिपोर्ट है। इसको आप देखें।

एक और बात है। एशिया फेयर 1972 में लगा था। यह तय हुआ था कि इसपर 5 लाख रुपया खर्च करना है। आपके अफसर ने नौ लाख कर दिया। कोई सैंक्शन नहीं ली। उसको डिमालिश कर दिया गया। फिर कहने लगे कि 1974 में 22.74 लाख नए बनाने के लिए चाहिए। इस पर कमेटी ने कहा है:

"The Committee find that the actual expenditure of the Trade Development Authority on its participation in Asia 72 Fair amounted to Rs. 9.89 lakhs as against the estimated expenditure of Rs. 5.60 lakhs. The Committee concede that some increase in expenditure was inevitable because of the decision to increase the floor area from 8000 to 11000 *sq. ft. The Committee are surprised* that while CPWD was able to construct pavilions for Ministry of Works and Housing, Ministry of Defence and Dept. of Tourism at a cost of Rs. 43 per sq. ft. the expenditure on construction in the case of TDA shot up to Rs. 47 per sq. ft. The original pavilion built by the TDA at a cost of Rs. 6.41 lakhs for Asia 72 was demolished in March 74 because it was a temporary structure and shortly thereafter a construction of a new pavilion estimated to cost Rs 22 74 lakhs was undertaken by TDA."

सारी रिपोर्ट को आप पढ़ेंगे दैन यू विल नो व्हेर वी स्टैंड।

एक अंतिम बात मैं राजस्थान के बारे में कहना चाहता हूं एस टी सी का इम्पोर्ट एक्सपोर्ट आफिस वहां भी खुलना चाहिए। जयपुर भी भारत में एक जगह है इसका भी आपको ख्याल होना चाहिए। वहां भी गोडाउन हैं। जो कुछ भी इम्पोर्ट होता है वह आप दिल्ली से देते हैं। जयपुर में भी आफिस और गोडाउन खोल कर वहां जो लोग बिजिनैस करते हैं उनको फायदा पहुंचाया जा सकता है।

SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK (Puri): I associate myself with the feelings and sentiments expressed in the House congratulating the hon. Minister of Commerce and his Deputy for the creditable performance rendered by

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them. It is a very difficult task to have trade balance and they have tried to maximise, to increase, our export trade and to bring down the import trade. Unfortunately, because of the international crisis, there was spurt in the prices of food, fuel and fertilizers, and so the import bill has gone up. We are really glad that they have been trying their best to increase our exports.

Sir, I do not want to repeat what has already been stated by my other colleagues. But, I want to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister one or two facts. It was said that some import and export offices should be opened in Jaipur. I wish that there should be some subsidiary or attached office of the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports in different States. I find that only three States namely Orissa, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan have no such office. What is the harm in opening the same in those States? This may encourage the small industries or importers and exporters if this is done.

There should be some subsidiary office in each State so that they will be able to look into the trade and commerce requirements in the States. Unfortunately, in Orissa, there is not even an exchange or control cell of Reserve Bank or State Bank. There is not even any arrangement for this purpose as a Foreign Trade post office. I took up the matter with the Ministries of Finance and Communications and they have agreed on principle to open up the offices. If this is done, the backward States will be able to get more and more of imports and exports potential. In Orissa, there is enough scope for the STC to export somethings. A request was made for opening a branch of the STC there so that they will be able to tap the export potential in Orissa. The artisans too will be encouraged thereby. They purchase garden umbrellas from the artisan for Rs. 60 or so and sell it elsewhere for Rs. 700 to 800. The poor artisan does not get the real price for the poduct. The exports are done in such a way that only the middlemen are benefited and not the poor artisans. Take, for example, unbrella, shamiana etc. The artisans are not encouraged at all. Unless the STC has a branch and unless there is an export house set up there by the State Government, these goods cannot be exported from there.

Similarly, in regard to dyeing of sarees etc., at Sambalpur there is no demand in the market for it because there is no proper organisation for the purpose. The artisans are not encouraged and they do not know the design that is needed in the outside market. Should this not be the duty of the STC to look into the design aspect and encourage the artisans so that they can prepare the sarees in such a manner that there is demand in the outside market. Otherwise there will be no demand for this product at all. It is necessary to encourage these people.

Coming to the marine products, I am glad that there is an increase in the product. There is an office for the purpose located at Calcutta. I come from Orissa which has a long coast. This year, there is going to be a fish catch which will be worth Rs. 10 crores. They have also exported the marine product. But, where is the office in Orissa? Who is going to do that? It is not the fishermen who are getting the benefit but some one else. The trade should be organised in such a manner that they are able to sell the fish at a better price. In Puri, it is sold at Rs. 20 a k.g whereas it is sold elsewhere at Rs. 60 a kg. Who is suffering? It is the poor fishermen who are suffering. There must be some agency and there must be some office at least for the marine products to take care of the fishermen. Of course, two fishing harbours have been set up. There must be some other organisation to help the fishing industry which ultimately benefits the fishermen who are now losing very much in the catch.

Coming to non-edible oil, the Minister has been kind enough to agree that he will do something with regard to export of sal oil. Orissa is the place where there is so much scope for the production of non-edible oil like *kusum, mahuwa* oil etc. This is not used for edible purposes but this can be made use for our export. That is not being encouraged at all. For that purpose, if there is some office of the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports, they will come in contact with the local people about the prospects of the export. The people are mostly tribals. They cannot get a better market for the produce unless you have an office there.

I must congratulate the Minister for the organisation set up in Orissa for the export of iron-ore. So far as iron ore is concerned there is competition. By organising this office, at least, we will be able to earn foreign exchange so far as iron ore export is concerned.

Orissa and Bihar which are the major provinces which export iron-ore and this is a very good beginning for organising market outside just as oil producing countries have come together so also the iron-ore exporting countries should come together so that there is no cut-throat competition.

Sir, with regard to chrome I would like to say that it is a very rare mineral and is used in various industries. There should be a total ban on export of chrome because of the limitations of our chrome mines.

Then, Sir, I am in complete agreement with Mr. Dhamankar in regard to the distribution of viscose filament yarn or artificial silk. The distribution of this yarn should not be left in the private hands. It should be distributed through the Textile Commissioner. These private agencies play a havoc as they distribute whenever they like and do not distribute whenever they do not like. It is a very whimsical affair. There are a large number of art silk weavers. They are not able to get their quota. If these people go to Bombay nobody listens to them. I myself had written a letter to Mr. Doshi but no reply has been received by me.

Sir, I would also like to say a word about nylon yarn. The fishermen need it for netting purposes but they are not able to get it in the open market. They pay an exhorbitant price and purchase it in the black-market. It should also be distributed through the Textile Commissioner with various State agencies. Proper quotas should be given to the States by the National Textile Corporation so that the fishermen do not suffer by paying exhorbitant price in the black-market.

I would also like to say a word about State Trading Corporation. I want that STC should expand its activities. But, Sir, in Orissa a large number of industries have been established for the purpose of exports. There is one Emkay industry which produces saccrine. Sir, this unit had written to the STC and the STC asked for their sample. They sent the sample thrice but there is no response. The State Director of Industries as well as myself have also written to the STC but no reply has been received from them. Now, if this is the affair of STC how shall we be able to encourage the small-scale industries for the purpose of export. Actually, this is an industry which will substitute imports, as such there is no reason why it should not be encouraged. Also, there are small-scale units set-up from the export angle in the small places. These people are not able to come to metropolis and hover around the STC and CCIE. The CCIE and STC should try to help these units otherwise there is every fear of their being closed down.

Sir, everybody has congratulated Prof. Chattopadhyaya for making it possible to export a large number of items but I would like to say that he is also importing some items which are not mentioned here in this book. He is importing a large number of hippies and also exporting a large

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number of intellectuals. I do not know whether his Ministry deals with it or not but the import of hippies has become a nuisance in Puri sea-beach area and it should be stopped. The export of intellectuals should be stopped so as to make our industries grow further.

श्री नाथूराम अहिरवार (टीकमगढ़) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, विदेश व्यापार विभाग की मांगों का समर्थन करते हुए मैं अपने सुझाव प्रस्तुत कर रहा हूं। विदेश व्यापार विभाग ने जो देश के अन्दर आयात किया है और जो देश के बाहर निर्यात किया है उसमें उन्होंने काफी प्रगति की है। इसके लिए मंत्रालय तथा उसके सभी अधिकारी बधाई के पात्र हैं। मैं मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान सब से पहले उस ओर दिलाना चाहता हूं जो आपके बीस सूत्री आर्थिक कार्यक्रम के अन्दर है, जो कि बुनकरों और हथकरघा पर काम करने वालों के लिए विशेष रूप से निर्धारित किया गया है। वह यह है कि इस दुर्बल वर्ग के लिए विशेष रूप से सूत उपलब्ध कराया जाएगा। लेकिन इस बारे में मै माननीय मंत्री जी का ध्यान दिलाऊंगा कि पिछले 8-10 वर्षों से मैं बराबर इस बात के लिए प्रयत्नशील हूं कि हमारे बुन्देलखण्ड के पिछड़े इलाके मे जितने भी बुनकर रहते हैं उनको कभी भी सही दाम पर सूत नहीं मिलता है। सूत उनको कहां से मिलता है? व्यापारियों से जो मिलों से सस्ता सूत खरीदते हैं पर उन को बड़े महंगे दामों में बेचते हैं। साथ-साथ यह भी है कि वे इतना अच्छा कपड़ा बना लेते हैं, बढ़िया साड़ी, बढ़िया चादर, इस के अलावा टेरीलिन और टेरीकाट के कपड़े भी वे अपने हथकरघा से बनाते हैं लेकिन उनके कपड़ों की बिक्री का मार्केट कुछ भी नहीं है। नतीजा इसका यह होता है कि वे फिर उन्हीं व्यापारियों की शरण में जाते हैं जिनसे वे सूत खरीदते हैं। वे उनसे कहते हैं कि तुम अपना कपड़ा रखे जाओ, हम देखेंगे। 4-5 रुपए मीटर उनसे वह कपड़ा वे खरीद लेते हैं और फिर उसी को 15-16 रुपए मीटर बेचते हैं। उन बेचारे गरीब हथकरघा वालों को अपने पेट के लिए, अपनी रोजी रोटी चलाने के लिए उनकी शरण में मजबूर होकर जाना पड़ता है। इसके लिए बराबर सरकार का ध्यान दिलाया गया। लेकिन उन के लिए कोई प्रबन्ध न हो सका।

कपास के दाम के बारे में यहां चर्चा की गई कि कपास के दाम गिरते जा रहे हैं। कपास पैदा करने वाले को बहुत कम मूल्य उसका मिलता है और इधर बुनकरों को सूत सही दाम पर नहीं मिलता है तो आखिर बीच में गड़बड़ कहां है? कपास सस्ता और सूत महंगा—यह क्यों हो रहा है। इसके बारे में मंत्री महोदय को देखना चाहिए क्योंकि जो बुनकर है, जो हथकरघा या पावरलूम पर काम करने वाले कारीगर हैं उनकी संख्या बहुत कम है। बड़े-बड़े मिल मालिक तो लड़ लेते हैं क्योंकि उनके पास करोड़ों और लाखों रुपये की सम्पत्ति होती है लेकिन थोड़ी पूंजी लगाने वाले जो हैं उन के पास कोई साधन नहीं हैं।

मैं ने अपने क्षेत्र में कुछ लोगों को कर्ज दिला कर उन को पावरलूम की मशीनें खरीदवाई थी। तो उन को मशीनों के लिए तो पैसा मिल गया लेकिन लागत पूंजी (वर्किंग कैपिटल) के लिए उन के पास पैसा नहीं है। अन्त में उन को सरकार ने नोटिस दी कि तुम को जो पैसा मिला था

मशीन के लिए वह सुन वापस करदो नहीं तो तुम्हारी मशीन, तुम्हारे मकान और तुम्हारी जमीनें नीलाम कर दी जायेंगी। मेरा निवेदन है कि सरकार उन को पैसा न दे कर सूत ही किसी प्रकार कर्ज के रूप में दे दे ताकि वे उस से कपड़ा बना कर बाजार को बेच दें और उसी से उनका पैसा चुकता होता रहे। इस दिशा में सरकार को कुछ करना चाहिए। साथ ही साथ जो कपड़ा वह तैयार करते हैं उन के लिए जैसे बाजार के कोआपरेटिव स्टोर हैं, कन्ज्यूमर कोआपरेटिव स्टोर हैं, सुपर बाजार हैं, इन में उन का कपड़ा खरीदना चाहिए क्योंकि इस के लिए कोई मार्केट न होने से वे कपड़ा सिर पर रख कर घूमते हैं और जब कोई लेने वाला नहीं होता है तो सस्ते दामों में उनको उसे बेचना पड़ता है या जो व्यापारी हैं या साहूकार हैं उनकी शरण में उनको रहना पड़ता है जो सस्ते दामों में उन का कपड़ा खरीद लेते हैं। सरकार को इस तरफ ध्यान देना चाहिए और बुनकरों की इस समस्या को हल करना चाहिए।

हमारे मध्य प्रदेश में बिलासपुर के अंदर कोसा का बड़ा भारी उद्योग है। वहां कोसा इतनी बड़ी तादाद में और इतना अच्छा बनता है कि सिल्क के मुकाबले उस का कपड़ा तैयार होता है। लेकिन जो उसके कारीगर हैं गांवों के अन्दर वे भी इसी प्रकार से बड़े व्यापारियों के हाथ में कसे पड़े हुए हैं। यद्यपि यह माल एक्सपोर्ट होता है, विदेश को जाता है लेकिन जो मार्केट बीच वाले वे दलाली खाते हैं। अच्छा हो एन० टी० सी० सीधे उन से खरीद कर ले तो उन कारीगरों को ज्यादा पैसा मिल सकता है। इन के बारे में सरकार को विचार करना चाहिए कि जितने भी छोटे कुटीर उद्योग धन्धे हैं उनको पनपाने के लिए सरकार उन से सीधे उनका माल खरीदे और जो उनकी आर्थिक कठिनाइयां या दूसरी समस्याएं हैं उनको किस प्रकार हल किया जाय इन के बारे में वह विचार करें।

सरकार ने 103 मिलों का राष्ट्रीयकरण किया और इस बात की बड़ी घोषणा की गई कि गांवों के रहने वालों को उचित मूल्य पर सस्ता कपड़ा दिलाएंगे। लेकिन सस्ते कपड़े की हालत यह है कि पहले शुरू-शुरू में इस तरह का खराब कपड़ा इन्होंने बनाया कि जब वह कपड़ा कोआपरेटिव स्टोर्स में या सस्ते कपड़े की दुकानों में गया तो किसी ने उनको खरीदा नहीं। वह कपड़ा पानी या चाय छानने के अलावा किसी काम का नहीं था। यहां पार्लियामेंट में सवाल उठा तो मंत्री महोदय ने घोषणा की थी कि अब अच्छा कपड़ा दिया जायेगा। मैं यहां पर विश्वासपूर्वक कह सकता हूं कि पिछले 6 महीने से सस्ते कपड़े की दुकानों पर केवल एक प्रकार की छींट ही छींट आई है। अब उस कपड़े का क्या इस्तेमाल हो सकता है? ब्लाउज, पेटीकोट या साड़ी भले ही बना लीजिए लेकिन देहातों में जो लोगों के काम में आने वाला कपड़ा है जिस से कि पाजामे, कमीजें, मरदानी तथा जनानी धोती जोड़े वगैरह बन सकें उस तरह का कपड़ा बिल्कुल नहीं मिल रहा है जिसकी वजह से वहां पर जो मार्केटिंग फैडरेशन और कोआपरेटिव सोसायटीज हैं उनकी सारी पूंजी डूब रही है। मिलों से कपड़ा डिस्ट्रिक्टस में अपेक्स फैडरेशन के द्वारा जाता है जो कि उसको मार्केटिंग कमेटीज को दे देती है। आज हालत यह है कि लाखों रुपयों का कपड़ा पड़ा हुआ है, उनकी पूंजी खत्म हो रही है और दूसरी तरफ लोगों को उनकी जरूरत का कपड़ा नहीं मिल रहा है। तो सरकार को इस बारे में भी ध्यान देना चाहिए और इस सम्बन्ध में अपने प्रतिनिधियों (अधिकारियों) को भेजकर इस बात का पता लगाना चाहिए कि किस क्षेत्र में किस प्रकार का कपड़ा गांव वाले इस्तेमाल करते हैं और फिर वहीं पर उसी तरह का कपड़ा भेजना चाहिए। मिल वाले तो यही चाहते हैं कि किसी तरह से देहात के लोग कह दें कि इस तरह का कपड़ा हमको नहीं चाहिए ताकि

[श्री नाथूराम अहिरवार]

मिल वालों को सुपरफाइन कपड़ा बनाने की छूट मिल जाये। कोर्स और मीडियम कपड़ा बनाने पर तो मिल वालों पर प्रतिबन्ध है कि उनको उस पर कीमत देनी पड़ेगी लेकिन जहां तक सुपरफाइन कपड़े का सम्बन्ध है, उन पर कोई प्रतिबन्ध नहीं है, वे मनमाने दाम वसूल कर सकते हैं। इसलिए मिलों की तरफ से यह चाल चली आ रही है कि घटिया से घटिया कपड़ा बनायें जिस को लोग पसन्द न करें। जब लोग उनको खरीदेंगे नहीं तो वे सरकार से कहेंगे कि इस कपड़े को कोई खरीदता नहीं है, अब हम को सुपरफाइन कपड़ा बनाने की छूट दी जाये। इसलिए मैं चाहता हूं कि इस बारे में आप जांच करवायें, स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स से रिपोर्ट मंगवायें कि किस क्षेत्र में किस प्रकार के कपड़े की मांग है। और फिर उस क्षेत्र में उस तरह का कपड़ा भेजें। दूसरी ओर अगर मिल मालिक इस तरह की चालाकी करें तो उन के खिलाफ कानूनी कार्यवाही होनी चाहिए ताकि वास्तव में जो सरकार की मंशा है उसकी पूर्ति हो सके।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस मंत्रालय की मांगों का समर्थन करता हूं।

SHRI D. BASUMATARI (Kokrajhar): I heartily join the sentiments expressed by the hon. Members in congratulating our Dr. Chattopadhyaya for his encouraging performance in regard to exports and imports; I feel that the right man is in the right place; he should further see to it that the position improves further day by day.

I want to draw his attention in regard to Assam. Assam is a state where all the women are weavers. All those weavers are sitting idle for want of yarn. Assam government has been trying to replaced the indigenous shuttle with the flying shuttle one. The other day I had an occasion to take with me one design representative from Canada; she was surprised to see the beautiful designs woven by the tribal women in the villages. We have mohalla committees and they have constructed big houses and it is in that place that they weave cloth. They are in occupation of some land unauthorised, where they produce jute and paddy etc. With the permission of the government and the official who accompanied me, namely, the deputy commissioner, six societies were each allotted ten to five bighas of land. That way, they have been encouraged and only one thing is that yarn should be supplied to them. Government is introducing co-operative societies; they are including all the population in the co-operative societies; co-operative societies are coming up like anything The question is only of supplying yarn to them I have been hearing hon Members saying that they grow cotton in their states.

Cotton is not grown in our region. Jute is grown in our region. Here I would like to draw the attention of the Minister to the fact that only in Assam attractive specimens of silk like muga, endi and pat are produced Nowhere these products are produced. Cloth manufactured from these products, that is, muga, endi and pat, is very durable and it lasts for 10 to 15 years The Canadian lady was very much surprised to see these things made out of these products and she asked "why don't you encourage the manufacturers to export these things made out of these products".

Here I would like to point out that there is no proper facility available, like the office of the Import & Export, whom the local manufacturers of these goods can contact. If such an office is located in Gauhati, the manufacturers will be able to contact them to explore export possibilities.

Now, there is another point which I would like to draw the attention of hon. Minister here. This is about wild animals. In Assam elephants and rhinos are in good number. In those days, Rajahs and Maharajahs used to purchase them for the sake of luxury. Now, there is no Maharaja or Raja, all are common people. So, there is nobody to purchase these animals. But at the same time, we do not export these attractive animals. I heard that export of these animals is going to be stopped because there is an Act in regard to the preservation of wild animals, I would request the Minister to consider export of these animals. It is not that we cannot protect them if we export them. If we export them, they will be protected in a better way and along with them we can send the Mahouts and Phandis, who are tribal people, to look after them and train them in foreign countries. In this way, we can earn foreign exchange also. Already some tribal people have gone to foreign countries with their animals. Therefore, I would request the Hon'ble Minister kindly to consider export of these elephants and rhinos to foreign countries, to comply with demand of the foreign countries.

There is another point. In Assam more than 55 per cent of the total production of tea is produced and a large quantity of jute is also produced. These commodities earn good foreign exchange. But when we compare the share of the State, it is meagre. I would therefore request the Minister to help the poor States like Assam to allot a larger share of the foreign exchange earnings so that there is encouragement to produce more in consultation with Finance Ministry.

The tourists should also be encouraged to visit the State. There are a number of attractive spots in Assam which can attract tourists. I would again stress the point that a branch Office of the Import and Export Department should be established in Gauhati so that the local people may contact them for the purpose of exporting elephants and rhinos and cloth made out of muga, endi and pat. The people of Assam do not know the procedure of export and import business and only by opening one such office, they will come to know these procedures.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur): Sir, I rise to support the Demands of the Commerce Ministry and say a few words of appreciation about the performance of Prof. Chattopadhyaya and his colleague in bringing about qualitative and quantitative changes in our exports. But this is not enough and they will have to introduce qualitative changes in the administration also. Of course, he has announced the export policy regarding various items. The STC also is developing our exports and showing various results. I appreciate the way the Chairman and the Secretary are operating, but still there is some tact and intelligence required to operate international trade. They have to go deep into the markets of the international world. I say this because in spite of their careful and cautious operation, the STC have sustained heavy losses due to bungling in the rice deal. We are losing a very good market which is being captured by Pakistan. This is what the *Economic Times* says under the heading "STC bungling costs dear."

> "Gross mishandling of basmati rice exports by the STC have resulted in a net loss of Rs. 3 cross in foreign exchange. The rice deals have fluttered the official devecots and a departmental inquiry has been initiated by the Chairman of STC, it is learnt. A special committee of top STC officials and a representative from the commerce

[Shri K. Lakkappa]

ministry are conducting an inquiry into the deals. STC has been getting very unfavourable prices for recent export deals in basmati rice, partly because of its belated entry into the oil-rich Gulf markets....".

It is most unfortunate that we could not have the imagination to catch the trade in the Gulf States where we can find flourishing markets. We are even barring domestic consumption of basmati rice and exporting it, but still we are sustaining losses! That is how the STC is handling it. So, your staff and administration must see to it that there is a qualitative change in handling exports. The Ministry has to make special efforts to capture markets in the Gulf States where petro-dollars are operating. The trade expansion to that area has not taken place sufficiently.

There are various items produced in South India, including Karnataka, which can be the biggest attractions in other countries. Efforts have not been made to open offices and organisations in the South to organise the export trade, except one branch which has recently been opened in Bangalore after a long time. That is not enough to meet the needs of the situation, and encourage growth of export of various items for earning more foreign exchange. There is a decline in cashew trade in the south and in Karanataka, it has almost come to a halt. Only certain market operations are going on in Kerala, but not in Karnataka. Even with regard to sea products, there is no organisation to boost up the exports so that Karnataka may be benefited and ultimately the country may get more foreign exchange. In Karnataka, we are encouraging the growing of bananas, mangoes and various other items, but unfortunately there is no effort to find international markets for them.

The market survey has not been made, and even the STC has not taken up, in a big way, the organization of these items, in spite of the good atmosphere for growing various items, i.e. those which you cannot grow in the North. The southern region has completely been neglected by the Ministry of Commerce. I represent the Cardomom Board. We are unable to control the 'gatmala' disease which is one of the many diseases. Figures for various years have shown this. This year, there has been a certain increase in exports, but the disease I mentioned is still taking advantage of the situation and is coming in a big way in the marketing of cardomom.

The Cardomom Board is not properly constituted and represented. As far as the organization of cardomom trade is concerned, the pool marketing system has also not been accepted by this Ministry. I cannot understand why this Ministry has rejected the proposal made by the Cardomom Board for making research and applying the same principles as are being followed in the case of the Coffee Board. The pool marketing system has been denied. There are hardly any reasons given for the non-acceptance of this system. Acceptance of this pool marketing system will ultimately help the grower. Unfortunately, this request was turned down when Mr. Shah was the Minister of Commerce. I am told that the reason has been reported only to a few persons in Bombay who are operating in the cardomom market; to help those people, the pool marketing system has been denied. (*Interruptions*). These are very important policies that we have to decide. I do not know how the constitution of the Spices Development Council has been made; it is meant to deal with the various items that we are exporting to various countries, including the Middle-East which is the biggest spice consuming area. We

are not taking interest in growing spices. Even the Spices Development Council has hardly met after it was constituted. How is the Ministry of Commerce not aware of all these things? We in the South are interested in growing certain items and are also interested in marketing them internationally. But these items have been completely neglected.

Now about the functioning of the MMTC and MML. You want to have a good market; and the MML is doing an excellent work. It is catching the imagination of the market in Japan. Australia is competing in this field; but in spite of it, this organization is doing very good work. It is a State organization and encouragement is not being given to it by your Ministry; and the MMTC is coming in the way of its functioning. This should be stopped; and you should see that encouragement is also given to the to the utilization of the mineral deposits in Karnataka; other items should also be encouraged.

Therefore, may I conclude by saying that I hope he will formulate a strategy, which will provide a new vista of economic developmet in this country. India is a big country in Asia. You must see how in a big way we can operate as a developing nation, in regard to internal development as well as external control over the economic situation. You should have confidence in this House and you must announce a new strategy in your speech.

There was a study report which referred to the adverse effects of over-invoicing of exports and under-invoicing of imports and how through legislative, administrative and organisational efforts this problem can be attacked. I hope our Minister knows the problem and that he will evolve a new strategy of a dynamic policy, the guidelines of which he will give in the course of his reply to the debate.

SHRI D. D. DESAI (Kaira): Sir, I would like to congratulate the hon. Minister for Commerce for his performance on the export front and his boldness in the export-import policy, which he has enunciated last month. He could have been still bolder. I would request him to raise his sight now to an export figure of Rs. 10,000 cores, or even Rs. 20.000 crores. This would not be impossible in a country of our size with its resources and technological base. We have made a break-through. The hon Minister has to be congratulated for having done so. But I would also like him to take advantage of the break-through and carry it to its logical conclusion, which means that we can easily consider a figure of Rs. 10,000 cores within the next two or three years

There are many things which we would like to do to achieve this One of them would be to make it a little more easier for foreign travel, because to know what the customer wants is the best way of our increasing the exports. I remember the position of Japan soon after the second world war. It was deeply in debt with a heavy debit balance, so far as foreign exchange was concerned. At that time, lots of them started touring all over the world, studying what the customer countries wanted, what their competitors are making and how much and in what manner they could supply those things to those countries. So they were able to create a new industrial structure at home which could produce to customers needs and sell things at a cheaper rate, which had a tremendous impact on its economy.

I can safely say that our Commerce Minister is in a good position to partially, if not wholly, eliminate our unemployment problem. Recently, he had been to the Middle East and some other countries. He knows that even a small country like Kuwait is remitting to India Rs. 50 crores to 60 crores, because of those Indians who have gone there in search of employment. This is not a brain drain but more or

[Shri D. D. Desai]

less an invisible export of our surplus personnel, which we can safely do, when the unemployment back home is of a tremendous nature.

Training programes would be one of the ways of taking care of it. We have a big agricultural base, which is a big advantage. I would strongly urge upon him to think of increasing agricultural productivity to take care of the increased volume of export of many of our goods, be it cotton or jute, or any other commodity. In jute there is some limitation, but then there are sugar, groundnuts and hundreds of other products which are required in the world, for which export possibilities exist.

15.00 hrs.

In the field of the general scheme of preferences; many of the quotas go to the Western countries indirectly. For example, the quotas of the backward or developing countries are exploited by Hong Kong, Singapore, Taiwan, Korea and the Philippines. They are being used not by the local people there, but by the multi-nationals and big manufacturers of west which establish their manufacturing divisions in these countries and export to the developed countries. But our country unfortunately does not even know what quota we have got. Of course, it is there on paper, but the publicity which is necessary for taking advantage of it is unfortunately not there.

The Minister has been kind enough to provide finance for the exporters, but it is only against letters of credit, and not against orders. Because of the recession, sometimes foreign firms find it too costly to obtain letters of credit as they have to deposit the equivalent of 30 to 40 per cent in a bank account for getting it. All that they do is to issue the order. So, if we can get finance against orders, that would be a great help.

The procedure in respect of duty drawback, cash assitance etc., has been made considerably easier, but there is still a lag of about one month or so. If it can be reduced to a week or a few days, that would help our exports, because lack of cash is an impediment in producing goods and exporting them at competitive prices.

Then there is the issue of working, manufacturing or developing various products for the international market like diamonds, natural silk and so on. In Israel, for example, they have put up huge estblishments for diamond cutting. This is a facility which does not exist in India. Similarly, in sericulture, for a hectare we can get Rs. 7,000. There is a limit to the export of rayon, nylon etc., but the demand for natural silk is greater. Our export has gone up from Rs. 12 to Rs. 15 crores, but it can be easily improved to Rs. 300 crores if we can only establish sericulture through mulberry trees which grow practically in every part of the country. Thousands of unemployed youth could be absorbed and skilled and unskilled people can also be used in the various processes. Temperature required is between 20 to 25 centigrade for small area which could be easily established in any part of the country with limited equipment. That is not much of a problem.

Mr. Daga was saying that there were so many commodity boards, but for oilseeds no board exists. This is one of the items in which price and volume fluctuate. After four years, they have established the Tobacco Board, but then, Gujarat which produces 20 per cent of the tobacco in India, and is the second largest tobacco producing State, does not find a place in that Board. The Minister promised me that it would be done with the passing of the Bill.

Recession is there Let us make use of it. The country is passing through recession and deflation. These are two great advantages we should exploit to the fullest. Which country at what cost could provide recession and deflation of this nature like us? This is a great opportunity for us to export anything. In all parts of the world,

today, Indian goods are cheaper. But, unfortunately, we do not know what to make and what customers want. And that is why I requested a large number of Indian to travel all over the world, to study the market, come back home and produce goods which are wanted according to the specification and at reasonable prices. That could only be a way out for increasing exports or utilising our recession and deflationary facilities.

Unless and until the Minister takes personal interest and see to it, things cannot be improved. I have a list of boards where he could take good care of these things. Unless and until he does it, I am afraid, things would not go fast; and probably, these things could not, for that matter, be done here, but I would like him to check up these things on his return from UNCTAD where he is due to go, and I feel that he would not be able to do a lot of things at UNCTAD. Recently, regarding cotton, a lot of things are said openly, and, as the growers representative, I had to present their case. The Minister may investigate and find out any place in the world where cotton is cheaper than in India. There is no place in the world where cotton is cheaper than in India. If we had surplus, which he had to measure, then he should permit exports three items alone, oil, food and fertition of cotton textiles and its needs of Cotton. Surplus cotton should be exported.

The same thing applies to other agricultural commodities where the surplus should be allowed to be exported after providing the buffer stock which the country considers an inescapable requirement Unless this is done, I am afraid, things cannot go fast. With these words, I support the demand.

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA): I will first express our gratitude on behalf of myself, my colleague and my official colleagues for the kind words that have been said for the performance of the Ministry. I do not know whether we entirely deserve this. I can assure you that we will try to deserve this.

Various points have been raised and I hope you will be kind enough to appreciate that all those points cannot be touched. But right at the beginning, I would like to mention that the points which I would not be able to refer to here are not for that matter be taken unimportant from our point of view. We will bear that in mind and do whatever possible under the circumstances.

Frequent references have been made to the balance of payment position, trade deficit and other allied subjects. It is well-known that under the present circumstances and because of the nature of our own economy, we have been more at the receiving end of inflationary world situation than at the giving end. So, although we have been trying to export more and more of the exportable surplus which we had, yet due to circumstances beyond our control, we have had to import more than what we could export. If you look at the import figures you will find that in 1971-72, our import was of the order of Rs. 1824 crores. But by 1974-75, it went up to Rs. 4,468 crores. It is more than hundred per cent rise. In 1971-72, our export figure was Rs. 1,608 crores and in 1974-75, it went up to Rs 3,304 crores. Our deficit last year was Rs. 1,164 crores. I would like to mention that three items alone, oil, food and fertiliser, accounted for 59 per cent of our import bill.

As I said, right at the beginning, we had little or no control over the compelling items from import point of view. This year also, our import bill had been going up. But in the last three months of the financial year, 1975-76 we are observing a steady relatively downward trend. We might say, we have been perhaps successful in reversing the steadily upward

[Prof. D. P. Chattopadhyaya]

trend. In absolute terms, compared to our import of the previous year, in the last three months of the financial year 1975-76, the import figures have been less. We hope this trend will be steady and our deficit will be lowered.

A reference has been made that perhaps we have not been able to cash on the opportunity and scope offered by the affluence of the Middle-East countries. That is not correct factually. In fact, our exports to Middle-East countries, particularly, oil rich Middle-East countries, have steadily gone up in the last few years. In the year 1973-74, as late as that, our exports to Middle-East, and Nigeria, oil rich countries, were to the tune of only Rs. 165 crores In 1974-75, that is, within a year, the exports have gone upto Rs. 461 crores It is nearly 180 per cent rise and, we hope, the exports this year will go up further.

The broad feature of our deficit is this. We import mostly capital goods and, as a result of inflation, their prices have gone up very high. It is true, in respect of items that we export, because of inflation, we could cash on their higher price value. But the items of our interest from the export point of view are not that much influenced or have not been that much influenced because of inflationary situation as the capital goods prices have. Secondly, in respect of the two primary commodities which are not capital goods and which we have been importing, namely, food and oil, peculiarly enough and, from our point of view, unfortunately enough, their prices have gone up very high. Therefore, both on the counts of capital goods and these two primary commodities, we had to foot an unprecedentedly a very high import bill. The items which we are exporting did fetch a higher prices but not that much higher in comparison with the prices of items which we are importing.

We are now on what might be said to be the threshold between the developed and developing countries, contrary to what we had been doing a decade age, now the semiprocessed, semi-manufactured and manufactured items all three taken together, account for almost 50 per cent of our export or may be little less. In another ten years' time we hope that we will move to the era of exporting more manufactured and semi-manufactured items and less of raw materials and primary commodities. This is the result or spill-over effect of gradual industrialisation of our economy and broadening of our export production base. Therefore, in the context of our changed economy....

SHRI B. V. NAIK (Kanara): Did you say ten years?

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: Yes, because already, of all the developing countries, excepting the OPEC, India is the only country where the percentage of export of manufactured and semi-manufactured and semi-processed items all taken together account for as high a figure as 50 per cent. So, this is a very good trend, reflective of the development of our economy. Therefore, in the context of these problems and prospects taken together we are drawing up a sort of export strategy, as it might be called.

There are some broad features of this strategy. One is the strengthening of the production base of export-oriented industries. We don't think that industrial production as such can generate export production, export is not an automatic spill-over effect of industrial production rise. Therefore, in its wisdom, the Government of India set up an Export Production Department in the Commerce Ministry so that a new thrust is given to export production as slightly distinguished from industrial production as such. And this year, as you know, another

Department, the Textile Department, has been set up in the Commerce Ministry and this is also in keeping with the nature of the potentiality of the industry which alone accounts for 22 per cent of the total industrial production of the country. It seems it has a very big export potential and I think it has been a correct decision that this has been given to the Commerce Ministry. So, in addition to the Foreign Trade Department, the Export Production Department and the Textile Department will be adding to our objective of what I call the widening and diversifying of our export production base.

The second feature of our export strategy is the simplification of the procedure for issuing import licences and relaxing export regulations, and this has been very clearly spelt out in the Import policy which I had the privilege of laying on the Table of the House a few days back.

The third thing is the payment of compensatory support and draw-back of customs and excise duties through commercial banks and we have decided that compensatory support in cases which on scrutiny, are found to be deserving, are to be given on a steady basis and not on an *ad hoc* basis, and wherever possible—and I hope it will be possible in most of the cases—the compensatory support which will be made available will be made known well in advance so that the producers an dmanufacturers can plan their production well ahead of the actual production.

Fourthly, we have, in the case of customs duty and import licences, given some relaxation and, fifthly, there is liberalisation of export control regulations. Sixthly, there is grant of credit for a longer period and on concessional terms, both at the pre-shipment stage and post-shipment stage and we are also, in this connection, actively considering the setting up of either a specialised Cell within the IDBI for export financing or of an independent Export-Import Bank. I say 'or' because both these alternatives have been engaging the active attention and consideration of the Government of India. But we do believe that, like export production, export financing deserves a separate, specialised attention.

The seventh element is liberalisation of release of foreign exchange for visits abroad. It is true that some hon. members have pointed out that, in some cases, the facilities of liberalisation have, perhaps, been abused. But if we start presuming that all the people who are wanting to go abroad for promotion of exports are dishonest and, therefore, we become extra-cautious, our procedure will defeat the very objective that we have in view. We shall check the matter, we shall scan the post-audit later on to see what they do or what they have done, but I think this facility is called for.

The eighth element is, we are also organizing more trade fairs and commercial publicity. One hon. Member has mentioned that the number of fairs organized has gone down. As you know, in the last two years, financial discipline was enforced in different Ministries and, therefore, this particular section of the activities of our Ministry was subjected to the policy of stringency and austerity. But now we are coming back to our original position, perhaps even to little better position. Recently, to see that commercial publicity is given due attention, Government have decided to set up a separate, autonomous Trade Fair and Commercial Publicity Organization. It will be a high-powered autonomous body, looking after our commercial publicity which needs a very specialised type of skill.

Another element is our export-production strategy has been joint ventures. The total number of joint ventures cleared—I am speaking from memory, I may be wrong—is 268, involving an investment of Rs. 40 crores, almost exclusively in the form

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of capital goods export, and in exceptional cases it may be necessary—we have not taken a final decision—to participate also in equity, cash equity, not necessarily capital goods. That depends on the nature of the venture we agree to.

The tenth element of our strategy is Joint Commissions. From our experience we have found that Joint Commission is a very potent instrument for identification of the areas of potential and also for attending to the problems in bilateral fields and also rectifying the same. So, in the recent past, we have set up a Joint Commission with the USA, a Joint Commission with the UK and a Joint Commission with France, in addition to the other Joint Commissions, we have set up these three new Commissions.

With all these ten elements of export strategy taken together, we hope, our export will get a new thrust.

Many hon. Members referred to the problem of cotton. We have repeatedly come before you and taken your time in explaining our position. I say, we have been explaining our position. It is not that we can always solve the problem because it is a very difficult problem; sometimes our cotton growers grow more cotton and they do not get the right price.

Sometimes, the crop size is short, prices shoot up and the whole industry complains and also the consumers have to pay higher prices; our export competitiveness is also adversely affected and we are in difficulty. While we entirely agree with my friend Shri Desai and others, who have highlighted the importance of ensuring fair return to the cotton growers, I humbly submit that the interests of the consumers should also be borne in mind and we have to reconcile the interest of these two sides, the consumer and the grower and it is on this principle that our policy is based. It is easy to say, but it is not so easy to implement because there are certain difficulties.

As you are aware, because of credit control policy of the last year and year before, Cotton Corporation of India could not get the money that we needed, but we have to abide by the discipline of the economy as a whole. I am rather disturbed and I must be very clear on this matter; I find that by the end of April, the prices of various varieties of cotton have gone up by Rs. 400 to Rs. 700 per candy and the prices of cotton as on date are near the level of April 1974, which is almost an all-time high level. If cotton price rules at this level, Government cannot remain a silent spectator for a long time. Already, some hon. Members have advised us for importing cotton. We do not mind growers getting a reasonable price, but reasonableness is a relative thing, relative to the capacity of the cloth consumer to pay for cloth. The per capita availability has gone down and it is an inelastic item; nobody uses less cotton than what absolutely he can.

15.27 hrs.

[SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD *in the Chair*]

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: What is the profit of the mill owners?

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: That is another thing. I can tell you that from 1950 to 1976, except for two years 1952 and 1974, the price of cotton textile has not been higher than the price of all manufactured commodities taken together on an average. But we should not blanket and lump up all together the most efficient mills have been making very good profit, but they do not constitute more than 20 per cent on the outside, but there are 80 per cent, certainly 75 per cent, who are not only not making profit, but losing and as a result of which, we are today saddled with 103 mills and there are 12 or 14 still closed. It is not a uniform picture which can be painted in a blanket manner as very dark or very bright; the grey area is wider than the both. I would say that if those who are holding the stock of cotton, whosoever they might be, stick

to this policy and force the cotton prices to go up in this manner, Government will be left with no option but to import cotton. But that is not left to myself I would like to do, because I want that the growers should get a reasonable return and a little rise in cotton price will not goad me to rush for import, but if the traders and others hold huge stocks and thereby allow the price to go up in the manner, it is going, I have to and Government have to intervene at some level or the other.

SHRI D. D. DESAI: We are with you and we do not like prices to go up further.

SHRI NATWARLAL PATEL: Will you please tell me, as compared with foreign prices, what is the price of Indian cotton?

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: That is not a fair comparison. The purchasing power of cloth all the world over is not identical.

The textile industry is in difficulties. We are running ourselves 103 mills...

SHRI NATWARLAL PATEL: That is due to mismanagement of the mills not because of cotton prices being high.

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: My colleague, Mr. Singh, has already explained the functioning of these mills. It is partly true that mismanagement of some private mills is the cause in some cases. When we took over the mills, our loss last year i.e. 1974-75 was Rs. 30 crores and the estimated loss this year was Rs. 70 crores but because of the good work done by my colleague and the NTC officials and the workers particularly, the estimated loss has come down from Rs. 70 crores to around Rs. 50 crores. That shows that a very careful, honest and vigilant management can alter the picture to a great extent even amidst all the difficulties and the constraints. But this is not to minimise the problem...

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): But what about take-over of the two textile mills in Kanpur?

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: I know he is very much interested in it and I have not forgotten his interest.

I have already mentioned that in addition to the 103 mills, there are another 12 or 14 mills which are closed. There are a few more mills which were closed but fortunately, in the last few weeks, some of them have been opened.

Spinning sector is in a very bad shape. We have to look into the problem as a whole. As you know, the handlooms are a disorganized sector and their problem is even more serious because the organized sector at least is strong enough to make itself hard and hard by the people who matter, but the handloom weavers are very poor and disorganised and spread over thousands of villages and their credit position is very poor. So, it has been included as one item of the 20-point programme of the Prime Minister. Therefore, we are giving special attention to the handloom sector.

The composite mills sector entrusted with the responsibility of production of the controlled cloth have been complaining and it is partly true, that in producing controlled cloth they have to incur losses. Naturally, it is not in our interest to see that more mills fall sick, whether they be of private sector or the public sector. If they fall sick and become closed, we cannot remain indifferent. We have to intervene at some stage or the other. So it is in our interest and in the national interest that the money invested comes back from the public sector and even the private sector mills do not fall sick and also the handloom weavers get some work and also the powerloom sector which is

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working at some 35 per cent of their capacity should get some more work. So, one of the policy decisions we have taken is that controlled cloth obligation will be transferred so far as dhoties and saries are concerned to the handloom sector and the other three items of the controlled cloth, viz., drill, shirting and long cloth can be transferred to the powerloom sector. So far as drill, shirting and long cloth are concerned, the obligation nationally will continue to be with the mill sector but they can transfer it to the powerloom sector so that the released capacity they can utilise for producing things which are more profitable from their point of view and also the powerloom sector gets additional work. But we have seen to it that the powerloom sectors in violation of the Government order which is now almost a decade old have been producing coloured dhoties and saries are not allowed to do so. If handloom sector and power-loom sector get or start this additional production in handloom, the demand for yarn will pick up and that will, perhaps, contribute to the restoration of the health of the spinning sector. We have tried to look at the problem in an integrated manner.

SHRI S. R. DAMANI (Sholapur): May I know when is this scheme going to be implemented? Will you kindly tell the House the exact date, as this very announcement was made three months back?

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: We took this policy decision two months back. As I said, the handloom weavers are disorganised, spread over to thousands of villages. They are not covered even by co-operatives. Some of the co-operatives, in some parts of the country—say Bihar, Bengal and Assam—are disorganised, dis-functional co-operatives. We have to organise them. We can notionally transfer the obligation. But they have to produce them. Two high powered committees have already been set up to work out details and in a phased manner, actually to transfer this obligation from the composite sector to the handloom and the power-loom. This powerloom sector will get the benefit as soon as the poorer sector can be prepared for taking up the obligation.

Reference has been made to some difficulties encountered by the Silk sector. We have a Tassar Development Corporation. This is being set up to increase in a regulated manner the production of tassar. Also the Central Silk Board has an ambitious marketing and price stabilising programme. The objective of this programme, in short, is to avoid undue and unhealthy fluctuations in the price of silk throughout the year and to have a steady price as far as possible. In order to co-ordinate and accelerate the research programmes and pass on the results of the research to the sericulturists, a Technical Officer Incharge of the Research Co-ordination is proposed to be appointed in the Office of the Central Silk Board.

Another hon. member referred to the problems of the employees of Sericulture Research Office in Behrampur. I am looking into the matter. If there is some administrative lapses, I will try to rectify the same.

More than one hon. member referred to the problem of Jute Industry. It is another industry which is really worrying us and, perhaps, rightly so, because the export earning from the industry was of the order of Rs. 300 crores. It has come down last year to Rs. 245 crores and, I am afraid, it may go down. It is not because of an entirely internal reason, but because of lower off-take in the foreign market, because we have lost ground in competition with synthetics and also financial mismanagement. I say that sickness of the jute industry is partly due to external reasons—our uncompetitiveness in relation to synthetics and also because of recession and the U.S. demand mainly and European demand partly for jute carpet having gone down. Unless construction activity picks up in these areas, we will not be able to get back to our origin-

al position. Apart from that there is some very unhealthy competition from some of the neighbouring countries. I am sorry to say about this and this is an avoidable thing. I hope that our friends in the neighbouring countries will appreciate that it is not in the long-tarm interest good to undercut us in this field. This is also a disturbing feature in the jute trade. Some mills are closed down because of financial mismanagement, not because of intrinsic or incurable reasons References were made about the Khurda Jute Mills. There has been financial mismanagement and that is the finding of the investigating committee. But we cannot do anything more because this is pending before the High Court. As you know since the court is seized of the matter we cannot take action now on takeover or anything else. The industry is in a difficult situation and we are trying to help them in every possible manner. We have provided relief in the matter of export of jute goods Jute Corporation is functioning to its maximum efficiency. As I have said, there is the overall credit control policy and it is not possible for us to provide the Jute Corporation that amount of money which they asked for. As you know there have been these constraints. But they have done very good work and I would like to say that this year the jute-growers have got a price which is higher than the price they have ever received. It is another question whether he actually got it or the middleman got something. But so far as the price level is concerned, it is quite high. The rop was of short size and because of market forces certain problems for the industry were created. But I doubt whether by the end of the jute season there will be enough raw material left for running the industry. I thought that the House should know the serious situation and so I have explained the situation. There are certain items where the growth potential is very great and naturally we will concentrate our attention on those items, while not neglecting the other items.

Leather is an item, for example, where there is great potentiality and we are moving, as I said just at the beginning, from raw and semi-processed to manufactured and semi-manufactured processes.

In the last two-three years, our manufacturing capacity has gone up and, in consonance with that fact, we want to bring down the quota of export of raw hides and skins. We have reduced the quota of export of hides by 50 per cent and skin by 10 per cent. That need not cause us any worry from any quarter because never, in the history of the leather trade, they could export more than 48 to 49 million small pieces. So, even with this cut in quota, the leather that is available for export will be of the order of 52 million pieces. While we do not like to disrupt the trade, we certainly would like to ensure that the manufacturing installed capacity at great cost does not remain idle. In leather, our goods are finding a good market abroad.

We are now entering into a collaboration with some foreign country and also companies who know the modern technology and also the market tie-up which are very important for marketing and exporting of these goods. Engineering gooods is another field where we have been doing well and we hope that this year we will touch the four hundred crore mark. Coal is another item which has a tremendous growth potential. All these years we have been exporting to our neighbouring countries like Nepal, Bangla Desh and Burmah. Now, we have some order from even West Europe, Japan and some distant countries. My colleague, Shri Pant, was saying the other day that the coal production might go up to 108 million tonnes—it will be an all time high. If there is enough of port facilities which, I hope, by the end of this year, will be available in Haldia Port, we can export more. This is a very good item. A doubt has been expressed

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whether we should export coal at all. Sir, as you know, since you came from a State where coal is most intensively concentrated, we have, even at this rate of exploitation or a little higher rate of exploitation, coal reserves of 700 to 800 million tonnes by that time, an alternative energy and other things would be thought out and executed by the posterior generation.

Garment is another area which is also picking up the last three to four years. I had an occasion to mention on the floor of this House—three days back—that we have gone up from Rs. 11 crores in 1971-72 to Rs. 145 crores in the year 1974-75 in three years. And, in another one year, that is, in the year, 1976-77, we hope to reach Rs. 225 crores mark. The most encouraging items in smaller units are coming in large numbers. So, we also ensure raw materials to them. One of the projects of our handloom sector is to see that export variety of raw materials, more crepes and more checks are produced so that our actual requirements of the garment sector are fulfilled in time.

Steel is another important item. We are producing steel more than we require and we are exporting that. That is giving us good money. Another item which also we can look forward to is the processed meat. We have not fully exploited it Government has recently taken a decision that processed meat as an item, should be further exported. In this matter, my friend Shri Shinde, can lend his help as he has done already and I hope he will lend his further help if possible. Processed food and processed meat both are very important items. Take for example buffalo meat, goat meat, etc.

A reference has also been made about the functioning of the S.T.C., MMTC and Handloom and Handicraft Export Corporation and also MITCO—Mica Trading Corporation. As I have been saying the performance of the Ministry is, to a great extend, dependent upon the good performance of these public sector undertakings. I have no hesitation in saying that, generally speaking, they have been doing a very very good work. If a corporation handles hundreds of thousands of items, there may be one or two lapses here and there. I do not rule that out. But rule that that out But, wherever it has been brought to our notice, we have been taking care of it. Shri Basumatari had referred to a certain thing. It has been punished for that because there was some lapse on his part. Therefore, the organisations—I do not like to go into detail—have been doing their work in a commendable manner.

Sir, a reference had been made to inventory position particularly in respect of non-ferrous metails, that is, it has been high with the MMTC. This is an immediate result of the recessionary situation because on the basis of specific orders placed on MMTC by the exporters or manufacturers of MMTC imported these raw-materials. The demand of the manufacturers went down and they did not lift the same from the MMTC. MMTC being a public sector corporation, naturally, it cannot take a very ad hoc decision. As such, they were saddled with these. Sir, if it shows anything, I will say that it shows that they had to suffer the loss because of their high sense of duty Sir, in a recessionary situation this sort of unwanted state of affairs is unavoidable.

Sir, reference has been made to chrome export. It is a very important mineral and we badly need it increasing for our steel production. So, we are very cautious in the matter of allowing its export and from August 1975—I am speaking from memory—we are not allowing its export. Only the contracts entered into before August 1975 are being serviced now and we have restricted the quota.

Sir, some problems have been expericed by the mica exporters. Some remedial measures have been taken and in mica, the formula of 60 per

cent private sector and 40 per cent MITCO is being modified. That will help the exporters.

Sir, I would not like to take much of the time of the House and would like to say very briefly about the multi-lateral negotiations like UNCTAD. We are going to attend this UNCTAD. It is a very important thing and all the world over there is a lot of interest regarding the outcome of UNCTAD. We cannot prejudge but there is serious interest of ours in the outcome of the deliberations of this Body. As exporters of commodities like sugar, tea and jute we are interested in it and also, as I said earlier, we are now major exporters of manufactured and semi-manufactured goods. From both these points of view we are interested in the outcome of UNCTAD as we are interested in the deliberations being held in Paris.

So these multi-lateral negotiations aimed at evolving a new economic order are of very major interest to our country, because with the rise in oil prices, we have been very badly affected and we are what they technically call one of the most seriously affected countries. So, for our trade deficit, we should possibly be compensated by buffer-stocking operations, and also by compensatory finance; and also by better access for our manufactures to industrialised countries and we are ertainly interested in these. Because of quota and other restrictions imposed on some of our manufactures in the industrialised countries, we are experiencing certain difficulties. So it will be our endeavour to see that our manufactures get better access to the industrialised counfries. For that, we will utilise these multi-lateral forums as we have been utilising the bilateral forums, joins commissions, etc.

Our trade with different regions is going up. As I have mentioned, particularly with reference to the Gulf countries, West Europe and USA, it is going up. A friend asked why we do not resume our trade with China. I would only say that since a desire has been expressed that we want to normalise our relations with China, in the matter of trade appropriate decisions will be taken at the appropriate time. As I have already said, we want riendship with all; we have enmity with none. This policy will certainly be reflected in trade, but at the right time.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: While replying, he did not refer to the taking over o fthe two mills in Kanpur. He said he would do it, but he has conveniently forgotton it.

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: We have said in this House on different occasions that the two mills in Kanpur will be taken over. But some modifications of the laws are called for. Therefore, we are in that process. I have said it before and I repeat it.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: The hon. Minister has not made any categorical declaration about the purchase and offtake of rubber. The price was statutorily fixed in 1969 on the basis of the 1967 price level. So I want to know whether any commitment will be made about the price being statutorily fixed again and about offtake by the tyre manufacturers and others. I had raised another point which has not been replied to. This is about the export obligation of certain firms who were given licences for expansion as well as for establishing industries. Your Chief Controller of Imports and Exports was said to be verifying it. Have you got any permanent machinery for this?

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: I can only say that in regard to the item of rubber, for taking a final decision we have to consult both the ID Ministry and the Finance Ministry. My colleague has already said, and I repeat, that STC have been asked to

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move into the market, operate and purchase, and they will do it. Export obligation is being looked after by a cell in the Office of the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports. What the result is, I cannot readily say. But if he is interested, I can let him know.

श्री राम सिंह भाई : जिस प्रकार नेशनल टैक्सटाइल कारपोरेशन के लिये रूई खरीदने का तरीका आपने अपनाया है, क्या आप कपडे के बेचान और स्टोर की खरीदी के लिए भी वैसा ही कोई तरीका अपनाने जा रहे हैं ।

दूसरा प्रश्न-- जो अधिकारी आप की सर्विस मे हैं या छोड गये हैं और जिन्होंने धन की काफ़ी अफ़रा-तफ़री की है, फर्स्ट क्वालिटी का माल सेकैण्ड क्वालिटी में निकाला है—यदि यह सब बाते सही पाई जायें तो क्या आप उन्हें जेल मे बंद करने वाले हैं ?

16. 00 hrs.

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: He has already written to me. I am looking into this matter.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur): I had mentioned about the Cardamom Board. In this commodity, the pool marketing system should be introduced.

Also a big organisation should be set up in the south for exploitation of this potential. It has not been covered in his reply.

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: I do not readily recall; I shall let him know later on.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, I shall now put all the cut motions to the vote of the House.

All the cut motions were put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the fourth column of the Order Paper be granted to the President to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1977, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 13 and 14 relating to the Ministry of Commerce.

The motion was adopted.

[The Demands for Grants, 1976-77, in respect of the Ministry of Commerce, which were voted by Lok Sabha, are shown below—Ed]

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant on account voted by the House on 23-3-1976		Amount of Demand for Grant voted by the House	
1	2	3		4	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
13	Ministry of Commerce	16,74,000	..	83,67,000	..
14	Foreign Trade and Export Production	34,99,48,000	64,06,47,000	174,97,39,000	320,32,37,000

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House will now take up discussion and voting on demands Nos. 1 to 10 relating to the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation for which 12 hours have been allotted. Hon. Members present in the House who desire to move cut motions may send slips to the Table within fifteen minutes from now indicating the serial Nos. of the cut motion they would like to move.

Motion moved:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the fourth column of the Order Paper be granted to the President to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1977 in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against demands Nos. 1 to 10 relating to the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation."

Demands for Grants 1976-77 in respect of Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation.

No of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant on account voted by the House on 23-3-1976		Amount of Demand for Grant voted by the House	
1	2	3		4	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
1.	Department of Agriculture	35,83,000	..	1,79,16,000	..
2.	Agriculture	10,84,74,000	92,74,33,000	54,23,73,000	463,71,62,000
3.	Fisheries	1,95,84,000	27,23,000	9,79,18,000	1,36,12,000
4.	Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development . . .	6,14,51,000	64,33,000	30.72,57,000	3,21,66,000
5.	Forest	1,76,62,000	13,33,000	8,83,12,000	66,67,000
6.	Department of Food . .	62,11,78,000	3,91,38,000	310,46,92,000	19,56,92,000
7.	Department of Rural Development	11,75,02,000	1,17,56,000	58,75,09,000	5,87,80,000
8.	Department of Agricultural Research and Education . . .	1,26,000	..	6,27,000	..
9.	Payments to Indian Council of Agricultural Research . .	7,58,44,000	..	37,92,19,000	..
10.	Department of Irrigation . .	2,24,71,000	1,13,08,000	11,23,54,000	5,65,42,000

SHRI B. N. REDDY (Niryalguda): Mr. Chairman, a new impression is being created that after the declaration of the emergency and the twenty-point programme the agrarian crisis is being solved rapidly and the situation has improved a lot. But I should like to point out that this is not only untrue but the crisis is also spreading to new areas. The small increase in agricultural production is being shown as the main factor for the improvement. No doubt there is a small increase in agricultural production but it does not reflect a steady growth of our agriculture; it is also not a new development at all. The increase in production is only due to favourable monsoon and not due mainly to any policy or plan of the government. It is common experience that at the time of unfavourable monsoon our agricultural production goes down and famine flares up in many areas of our country. During favourable monsoons, we find a slight increase in production. These are marginal increases which we now see. I say that this increase is only marginal, it is unstable because after all, the growth as published by the government in the report of the agricultural ministry is 101.1 million tonnes.

This target of 101.1 million tonnes cannot be compared with the target of 12 crore tonnes which our late Prime Minister Pandit Jawaharlal Nehur declared some 20 years back. Then how can we assess this slight increase in the production as a success of government policies. Now a strange situation develops. While production increases, a peasantry, particularly middle-poor peasantry, is hard hit due to steep fall in prices of agricultural production against the background of high priced inputs and other manufactured goods and increased taxation. All along from the beginning, that is since independence, we have been depending on other countries, particularly, imperialist countries—America—for the import of food grains. Import of food grains continues. About 48.74 lakh tonnes were imported in 1974 and about 74.05 lakh tonnes of foodgrains were imported in 1975. These are the figures given by our Government and the Press. Recently, that is day-before-yesterday, there was a press report that we were persuaded to import one lakh tonnes of rice which could not otherwise be sold. This is the situation.

There was a steep fall in the prices of food grains and commercial crops in the country. In States like Punjab and Haryana Prices of grains went down by 50 per cent. In Eastern U.P., Assam, etc. it was even lower by Rs. 50.0 per quintal. Prices of various varieties of cotton came down sharply. The prices have come down for other varieties. For MCV-5 it has come down from Rs. 520-540 to Rs. 290-340 and for Varalakshmi from Rs. 850-900 to Rs. 450-500.

In the case of jute, Government has fixed a minimum support price of Rs. 135.0 per quintal, whereas the price has fallen below Rs. 100 0 a quintal. In the case of both cotton and jute, Government agencies like Cotton and Jute Corporations failed to meet the purchases leaving the growers at the mercy of big traders. The same situation with regard to sugar cane and ground-nut prevails.

In this way, it is not the question of small increased production for which we are to be satisfied, but it is the question of providing worthy market to produce, which is lacking. This created a grave situation under which the peasantry is groaning. But instead of facing this problem in a straight way, Government actually is trying to justify its failure by showing the small increase in production as a big success. In this regard, I would like to draw the attention of the Chair towards the warning statement of no less a personality than Hon'ble President Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed while inaugurating the

Chamber of Commerce and Industries on 23-4-76 who said that the fall in agricultural prices in the last 18 months had not led a corresponding fall in the prices of the manufactured goods. So, here it is not an over improvement of situation but we find actually passing the crisis on the peasantry.

I will come to land reforms, which is supposed to be one of the main pillars of the 20-point programme. What is happening to land reforms? It is the same old shameful and ridiculous drama of land reforms which is in continuation. In the early fifties, the Mahalanobis Commission calculated that 63 million acres of surplus land with the ceiling of 20 standard acres would be available for distribution. Now almost after 20 years, the surplus land shown is only 9 lakh acres and there too the actually distributed land is only 2 lakh acres!

If you go into the various States, this dismal story of diminishing surplus land for distribution is more and more clear. In the eight States where scrutiny is completed, only 3.46 lakh acres of land have been found to be surplus. These include the largest State of U.P., Rajasthan, West Bengal, Bihar, Assam, H.P., Kerala and Tamilnadu. It is clear that when the question of actual distribution comes, even this area of surplus land will not be available. In this regard; the worst record is that of U.P. where 92,470 acres were declared surplus and grand area of 559 acres have been distributed!

In my State of Andhra Pradesh, the position is ridiculous. From Shri Brahmananda Reddy to Shri Vengal Rao, land distribution is going on, but it has not crossed even some thousand acres, though they claim that they have distributed lacks of acres of land. Some of the biggest landlords in Nalgonda district claim that according to the Ceiling Act, Government itself owes some land to them! Is it not something ridiculous? If the government fails to find surplus land with some biggest landlords having thousands and thousands of acres like Shyam Sundar Reddy, Ravalapalli Deshmukhs and Thummaiam Deshmukhs—all these belong to Nalgonda district—it is nothing but a mockery of distribution of surplus land propaganda. Now, after all, one has to know where these lakhs of acres of land are disappearing. When the government is able to detect the huge amount of hidden jewellery beneath the land belonging to some of the ex-princes and rajas, how is it that the government is unable to catch this surface land with the enormous powers and machinery at its command? The simple reality, as the National Commission on Agriculture has said, is that the ruling party and the bureaucracy at its command lack the political will and it is also due to their collaboration with the landlords. I think this government is not for abolishing landlordism completely. This government is not for ending the exploitation of the landless masses. It is attempting to reform the landlords to suit the new conditions. Let alone the distribution of land. There is no real protection for the tenants under whose possession the lands have remained for some generations or even from the very beginning of its cultivation.

The majority of the tenants in the country have no record of rights for their tenancy. So, the problem is finished and automatically the lands went into the hands of the landlords. Even if, in some areas, there is any record of rights of the tenants, it was manipulated with the help of the bureaucracy by the landlords; or the landlords have utilized the right to resume provided in the Act—the right to resume is still provided for in the Act in many States as reported by the Ministry of Agriculture. In this way, the majority of the tenants have not been protected. On the other hand,

[Shri B. N. Reddy]

against the background of ceiling laws they were evicted from thousands and lakhs of acres. When even the tenant or a share-cropper has not been protected, where is the question of distribution of surplus land to the landless poor?

The Emergency has not been utilized, as was declared by the Government, to help the people, or to help the kisan to get the land. Emergency has become a weapon in the hands of the landlords and exploiters to evict the peasantry from the land. Emergency has become, in the hands of the Police to suppress the demonstrations and activities of kisans. There has been repression in various States; and this has facilitated the eviction of the kisans. The members of the Central Kisan Mandal have been arrested and the majority of the members of kisans organization in Kerala have been detained. Thirty persons belonging to the Kisan Sabha in my State have been arrested. This does not help land distribution; but it helps the landlords to maintain their illegal possessions.

When the Government uses its propaganda media to claim that there is an improvement in the agrarian situation, is it prepared to claim that rural poverty, which is the crux of the agrarian problem, has been arrested and pushed down even by 1 per cent as a result of the Emergency and the 20-point programme? It is here that the Government wants to escape from its responsibility and to hide the real situation. While there has been a decline in the percentage of cultivation to the total working population from 62.78 per cent to 43.34 per cent, there has been a sharp increase in the percentage of agricultural labourers from 16.71 per cent to 23.33 per cent. It is crystal clear from the 1961 census and 1971 census; it is increasing manifold by the influx of the poor peasantry and other people losing their meagre land and their profession, i.e. as craftsmen. The strength of the agricultural labourers is swelling day-by-day even under the Emergency and with this 20-point programme. Where are the fruits of the emergency, which are claimed to have arrested the increasing poverty in the rural areas? I want to know this. As per the UNI survey, conducted after the Emergency and after the issue of various ordinances and legislation on minimum wages issue, it is noted that the "vast majority of agricultural workers still continue to be below the poverty line, despite the increase in the minimum wages." The extent of poverty is reflected by the heavy indebtedness of the rural population. According to recent rough estimates reported in the "Economic Times", rural indebtedness is placed at Rs. 6,000 crores; and 65 per cent to 70 per cent of the small and marginal farmers are steeped in debts, as reported by the UNI survey. The average debt per family varied from Rs. 250 to more than Rs 500. All this amounts to the fact that rural poverty, covering more than 60 per cent to 70 per cent of the entire population is climbing up the ladder year by year

Here I would like to mention that neither marginal temporary increase in production can hide this stark reality nor the recent and much-propagated 20-Point Economic Programme of abolishing bonded-labour, minimum wages for agricultural labourers and moratorium on debts give real relief, let alone solve the problem of the groaning poverty. I do not understand how a bonded labour can be freed when there is no alternative labour or employment is provided to a common labourer. More than half the year or seven months an average agricultural labourer has no employment. Then he is bound to be a bonded labour.

The question of bonded labour is not merely a legal question. It is more a social and economic question which has to be solved fundamentally. It is the social shackle of the landlord-capitalist domination, exploitation and lack of other employment opportunities which forces the labourers to be bonded to the exploiting classes. There-

fore, without touching the very system and providing other alternative opportunities for employment, to claim freeing bonded labour is nothing but self-deception.

SHRI NARSINGH NARAIN PANDEY (Gorakhpur): Sir, he may be allowed to lay a copy of his speech on the Table.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: Sir, as I said in the beginning, there is no Telugu Interpreter available. That is why he is speaking in English. So, he has to refer to his notes quite frequently.

MR. CHAIRMAN: He can consult his notes, but not always read from the notes.

SHRI B. N REDDY: Coming to the minimum wages of agricultural labour the wage fixed by the Government is Rs. 3.50 to Rs. 6.36. It is not enough for even two square meals for a family. It is lower than the normal wages in many parts of the country. Even there too, there is no guarantee of implementation by the landlords, who mostly belong to the ruling party, who are shielded by the bureaucracy.

So far as moratorium on debt is concerned, it is a simple eye wash for the indebted masses because it puts them in a helpless position when the Government does not provide them with alternative credit facilities.

I would like to conclude by saying that even under the Emergency, with the 20-Point Economic Programme, the same agrarian crisis, which is affecting the majority of our country's population, continues to increase in its intensity and is spreading into new areas. Unless there are basic and fundamental changes in the entire present bourgeoise landlord social system and unless the present bourgeoise landlord system, which is shielded and supported by the bureaucracy, which protects its own exploiting minority class at the cost of the entire population of our country, unless it is completely abolished, there is no real solution to the chronic agrarian crisis under which our country is groaning.

Under these circumstances, I propose on behalf of the Kisan Sabha and the Communist Party of India (Marxist) the following measures in order to pave the way for solving the basic problems and providing real relief to the affected people. You have to abolish landlordism by distributing all lands of the landlords to the landless poor; fix the minimum wages for agricultural labourer upto Rs. 8 per day establish popular committees of all opposition parties and mass organisations to supervise these measures; introduce moratorium on every kind of debt, including government debt, by providing other alternative credit resources; fix remunerative prices to the producer and fair price to the consumer; keep a reasonable and proportionate balance between the prices of manufactured goods and agricultural produce and, above all, end the emergency and release all kisan leaders now in detention and withdraw all warrants and release the productive forces.

SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU (Nagapattinam): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs 100."

[Failure in constituting popular watchdog committees with adequate representation for working peasants and agricultural workers at various levels to ensure speedy and proper implementation of the revised land ceiling laws (14)].

"That the demand under the head 'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Delay in taking steps with a view to taking away the power of the High Courts and Supreme Courts to interfere with the implementation of the land ceiling laws (15)].

[Shri M. Kathamuthu]

"That the demand under the head 'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to eliminate the obstruction caused to implementation of land reform laws as a result of civil courts injunction orders (16)]

"That the demand under the head 'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Slow progress in the implementation of the land ceiling laws (17)].

"That the demand under the head 'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to set up land tribunals with popular representation and with adequate powers to take decisions on the returns submitted by landlords and to punish those who submit false returns (18)]

"That the demand under the head 'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide stringent punishment to those Patwaris, Karnams and other responsible for keeping land records with false entries in the records at the instance of landlords (19)].

"That the demand under the head 'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide financial assistance to the allottees of surplus land to enable them to carry on cultivation (20)].

"That the demand under the head 'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to recognise the role of agriculture workers in the development of agriculture (21)].

"That the demand under the head 'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure in associating agricultural workers and their trade union organisations in the process of planning and implementation of agricultural development plans (22)].

"That the demand under the head 'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to associate agricultural workers, small and marginal farmers in the functioning of MFAL and SFDA in various parts of the country (23)].

"That the demand under the head 'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to draw up a plan to distribute all cultivable waste land and barren land under the possession of Government among landless agricultural workers (24)].

"That the demand under the head 'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Slow and unsatisfactory progress in restoring the alienated tribal lands to the tribals (25)].

"That the demand under the head 'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to provide adequate credit to agricultural workers and other rural poor following debt relief measures by setting up alternative source of credit exclusively for these sections (26)]

"That the demand under the head 'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to weed out landlords and other vested interests in the existing rural credit societies (27)].

"That the demand under the head 'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to make alternative arrangements to extend consumption credit to agricultural workers and other landless persons (28)].

"That the demand under the head 'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to set up multi-purpose cooperative credit societies exclusively for agricultural workers and marginal farmers to advance credit for pro-

[Shri M. Kathamuthu]

ductive as well as consumption purposes (29)].

"That the demand under the head 'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to reduce the cost of fertilisers and other agricultural inputs (30)].

"That the demand under the head 'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to assure remunerative prices for agricultural produce (31)].

"That the demand under the head 'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to reorganise the rural credit structure with a view to ensuring adequate credit to working peasantry (32)]

"That the demand under the head 'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to simplify the procedure for advancing loans to the peasants (33)].

"That the demand under the head 'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide adequate funds for rural credit (34)].

"That the demand under the head 'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for a more dynamic rural credit policy to ensure adequate credit facilities with low interest rate to marginal farmers and agricultural labourers (35)].

"That the demand under the head 'Department of Food' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to take over wholesale trade in foodgrains (59)].

"That the demand under the head 'Department of Food' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to open cheap grain shops in villages for agricultural workers and rural artisans (60)].

"That the demand under the head 'Department of Irrigation' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to launch a vigorous drive for ensuring popular participation in the execution of irrigation and flood control projects (86)].

"That the demand under the head 'Department of Irrigation' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to implement irrigation plans in drought prone areas on a priority basis (87)].

SHRI P. K. DEO (Kalahandi). I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Desirability of extension of cultivation of high yielding varieties of different crops on an extensive scale and supplying the seeds on a subsidised rate to the farmers (37)].

"That the demand under the head 'Agriculture' be reduced to Rs. 100."

[Desirability of having extensive coffee plantation in the Thusmul-Rampur hilly region of Kalahandi district in Orissa, as recommended by the Indian Coffee Board (38)].

"That the demand under the head 'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Desirability of extensive cultivation of pineapple, hill-banana and lemongrass in the integral T.D. Blocks of Kalahandi district in Orissa (39)].

"That the demand under the head 'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Desirability of mulberry plantation and sericulture in Thaumul-Rampur in Kalahandi District in Orissa (40)].

[Shri P. K. Deo]

"That the demand under the head 'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to make available pesticides and fertilisers at subsidised rate to the agriculturists (41)].

"That the demand under the head 'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Desirability of providing assured market for the agricultural products in hill areas (42)].

"That the demand under the head 'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Desirability of locating a cold storage plant and a small canning factory at every Block headquarters for preservation of perishable agricultural products (43)].

"That the demand under the head 'Fisheries' be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Desirability of accelerating the development of inland fishery by supplying Chinese carp which breed even in inland tanks (44)].

"That the demand under the head 'Fisheries' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Desirability of marine fishing off the Orissa coast (45)].

"That the demand under the head 'Fisheries' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Desirability of advancing loans to the unemployed graduate engineers and graduates to purchase trawlers and not to permit multinational corporations to go in for deep sea fishing (46)].

"That the demand under the head 'Fisheries' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Desirability of having a Central institute of fishery education at Paradip in Orissa (47)].

"That the demand under the head 'Fisheries' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Desirability of providing fishing harbours at Gopalpur Satpada, Puri, Konark, Paradip, Dhamra and Chandbali on the Orissa Coast (48)].

"That the demand under the head 'Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Desirability of developing one exotic cattle breeding farm in Thuamul-Rampur of Kalahandi district in Orissa (49)].

"That the demand under the head 'Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Desirability to develop Kalahandi district as Operation Flood for development of milk and milk products as has been done in Anand in Gujarat (50)].

"That the demand under the head 'Forest' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Large scale denudation of forest wealth in Orissa, more particularly in Kalahandi district (51)].

"That the demand under the head 'Forest' be reduced by Rs 100."

[Desirability of soil conservation works in the watersheds of rivers like the Indravati, the Nagavali, the Vansdhara and the Tel which have their sources in Kalahandi district in Orissa (52)].

"That the demand under the head 'Forest' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Desirability of development of Karlapat and Jugsaipatna area in Kalahandi district as wild-life sanctuary (53)].

"That the demand under the head 'Forest' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Desirability of taking up large scale plantation of Tectona Grandis (Teak) and Dalbergia Sisco (Sissu)

on the fallow lands and the denuded reserve forests in Kalahandi district in Orissa (54)].

"That the demand under the head 'Forest' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to stop the menace of indiscriminate cutting of Avenue trees in Kalahandi district in Orissa (55)].

"That the demand under the head 'Forest' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to stop pooching of wild animals which is rampant in Kalahandi district in Orissa (56)].

"That the demand under the head 'Department of Food' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure of the Government purchasing agents to lift the levy paddy from the cultivators in Orissa more particularly in Kalahandi district (61)].

"That the demand under the head 'Department of Food' be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Desirability of setting up (two modern Japanese type rice mills-one at Kesinga and the other at Junagarh in Kalahandi district in Orissa (62)].

"That the demand under the head 'Department of Food' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Desirability of realising dues of the Government and of the Food Corporation of India from the mill owners and purchasing agents in Kalahandi district which amount to crores of rupees (63)].

"That the demand under the head 'Department of Food' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Desirability of opening more Fair price retail shops in the remote and inaccessible Adivasi areas of Kalahandi district (64)].

"That the demand under the head 'Department of Rural Development' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Desirability of taking up Drought Prone Area Programme in Kalahandi district of Orissa (72)].

"That the demand under the head 'Department of Rural Development' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Desirability of locating the headquarters of Integrated Tribal Development Programme in the heart of the Tribal belt—for example in Karlapat in Kalahandi district in Orissa (73)].

"That the demand under the head 'Department of Rural Development' be reduced by Rs. Rs. 100."

[Desirability of stopping shift cultivation and settling the Advasis in the hill valleys (74)]

"That the demand under the head 'Department of Irrigation' be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Desirability of giving early clearance to the Upper Indravati Project in Kalahandi district in Orissa by the Central Water and Power Commission and its early implementation (88)].

"That the demand under the head 'Department of Irrigation' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Desirability of early settlement of the dispute between India and Bangladesh regarding Farakka Barrage and allocation of Ganga waters (89)]

"That the demand under the head 'Department of Irrigation' be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Desirability of tapping of hydroelectric and irrigation potential in Nepal on the rivers like the Kali, the Karnali, the Bagmati and others as joint venture between India and Nepal for mutual benefit (90)].

"That the demand under the head 'Department of Irrigation' be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Shri P. K. Deo]

[Desirability of taking up hydro-electric and irrigation project on the river Brahmaputra and its U turn in Tibet in collaboration with the Chinese Government (91)].

SHRI SARJOO PANDEY (Ghazipur): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Department of Agriculture' be reduced to Re 1."

[Failure of the National Agricultural Commission to improve the lot of farmers (92)].

"That the demand under the head 'Department of Agriculture' be reduced to Re 1."

[Failure to direct the States to effectively implement land reforms (93)].

"That the demand under the head 'Department of Agriculture' be reduced by Rs 100."

[Failure to distribute the land rendered surplus as a result of ceiling on land holdings (94)].

"That the demand under the head 'Department of Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to increase the production of seeds (95)].

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Department of Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for taking-over of wholesale wheat and rice trade (102)].

"That the demand under the head 'Department of Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to recommend to the States to reduce water tax for the poor peasants (103)].

"That the demand under the head 'Department of Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for the early completion of lower Damodar Scheme without affecting the interests of rural people of Lower Damodar belt (104)].

"That the demand under the head 'Department of Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for drawing of a scheme and its completion of the drainage canal of 'Dankankum Canal' (105)].

"That the demand under the head 'Department of Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for the proper distribution arrangement of foodgrains at reduced rates in the drought and flood stricken areas all over the country (106)]

"That the demand under the head 'Department of Agriculture' be reduced to Rs 1"

[Failure to recommend to States for effective implementation of Land reforms for the benefit of agriculturist and our national economy (107)].

"That the demand under the head 'Department of Agriculture' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to effectively eliminate feudalism in the interest of development of our national economy (108)].

डा० गोविन्द दास रिछारिया (झांसी): सभापति जी, मैं सब से पहले कृषि मंत्रालय की मांगों का समर्थन करते हुए माननीय बाबू जी, उन के सहायक मंत्रियों व सभी साथियों को बधाई देना चाहता हूं कि उन्होंने देश में जो खाद्यान्न की स्थिति थी, देश की जो समस्या थी उन को बड़े अच्छे ढंग से हल किया है। सदन को याद होगा कि जिस समय बाबू जी ने इस मंत्रालय का चार्ज सम्भाला था, देश में गल्ले की स्थिति खराब थी, लोग हाय-हाय कर रहे थे, एक निराशा का वातावरण व्याप्त था लेकिन जैसे ही उन्होंने चार्ज सम्भाला एक आशा और विश्वास का संचार हुआ। इस देश की हालत उसी तरह से हुई जैसे एक मरीज को अपने विश्वासपात्र डाक्टर के पास पहुंचकर यह विश्वास होता है कि अब मैं ठीक हो जाऊंगा—उसी तरह की हालत बाबू जी के कार्यभार सम्भालने ही इस देश की हुई। सारे राष्ट्र में एक आत्म विश्वास की लहर पैदा हुई और लोग समझने लगे कि अब यह संकट दूर होगा और स्थिति अच्छी हो जायेगी। उसी समय ईश्वर की कृपा से जो प्रकृति का प्रकोप था वह भी दूर हुआ, वर्षा की हालत अच्छी हुई। साथ ही इस विभाग के द्वारा जो खरीफ और रबी के अभियान चलाये गए उनमें लक्ष्य की प्राप्ति ही नहीं हुई बल्कि लक्ष्य से आगे भी उत्पादन बढ़ा। निश्चित तौर से आज देश की हालत बदल गई है। आज तो हालत यह है कि बाजार में गल्ले का भाव सरकारी कीमत के मुकाबले में नीचे है और आज इस बात की आवश्यकता पड़ रही है कि किसानों को नुकसान न हो, किसानों की जो लागत आती है उस में वे नुकसान में न रहें, उनका कृषि में उत्साह कम न हो इसके लिए 105 रुपए की सरकारी कीमत पर, जितना भी गल्ला बाजार में आता है उसको खरीदने की सरकार व्यवस्था कर ले। ऐसी अवस्था में आज हमारे राष्ट्र ने एक संतोष की सांस ली है और आज देश में खाद्य उत्पादन या खाद्य पदार्थों की समस्या बिल्कुल बदल गई है।

इसी तरह से जहां एक ओर उत्पादन बढ़ा है, दूसरी ओर वितरण व्यवस्था भी ठीक हुई है। आज सभी जगह गल्ला सुचारु रूप से पहुंच रहा है और इस तरह से सारे देश में गल्ले की समस्या हल हो गई है।

जहां एक ओर यह महान सफलता हमारे देश को मिली है, वहां दूसरी ओर एक और महान सफलता भी प्राप्त हुई है। बाबू जी के नेतृत्व में इस मंत्रालय के द्वारा एक और सफलता प्राप्त हुई है कि हमारे यहां जो नदियां बह रही थीं, वर्षों से उनका पानी समुद्र में जा रहा है, उन के संबंध में विवाद चल रहे थे प्रदेशों के बीच में, उन विवादों को हल कर के, उनका निपटारा करके समस्याओं का समाधान किया गया है। यह एक बहुत बड़ी उपलब्धि प्राप्त हुई है। उदाहरण के लिए उत्तर प्रदेश और मध्य प्रदेश के बीच जो विवाद चल रहा था उस को हल करने के साथ-साथ, बेतवा कंट्रोल बोर्ड बना कर, इसको इसी लोक सभा से स्वीकृति कराकर एक महान उपलब्धि देश के सामने आई है। अब वह स्वप्न साकार दिखाई देता है कि उस नदी का पानी जो बेकार बह रहा था वहां राजघाट बांध के द्वारा लगभग 5 लाख एकड़ सूखी भूमि की सिंचाई होकर धान और गेहूं के लहलहाते खेत दिखाई देंगे। वहां पर किसानों का जो एक स्वप्न था वह आज साकार होता दिखाई देने लगा है। इस प्रकार से जो यह महान सफलता प्राप्त की है, दूसरी नदियों की समस्यायें भी हल की हैं, इस सम्बन्ध में जो विभिन्न समझौते हुए हैं उन पर जल्दी से कार्य पूरे हो सकें—इस बात की व्यवस्था की जाये। इस अवसर पर मैं एक और निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि देश के समन्वित विकास के लिए इस बात की आवश्यकता प्रतीत

[श्री गोविन्द दास रिछारिया]

होती है कि जो नदियां इस देश में बहती हैं—कम से कम वह नदियां जो दो या उन से अधिक प्रदेशों में बहती हैं उन के सम्बन्ध में निश्चित तौर से विधान मे परिवर्तन कर के उन पर केन्द्रीय सरकार का अधिकार रखा जाये। जल राष्ट्र की सम्पत्ति है और उन पर राष्ट्र का ही अधिकार होना चाहिए। आज के समय मे चाहे यह करना आवश्यक न हो लेकिन आगे देश के समन्वित विकास के लिए और साथ-साथ उन नदियों पर इस तरह की योजनाये बनाई जा सके जिन मे बाढों का नियन्त्रण हो तथा बाढों पर नियन्त्रण के साथ-साथ सिंचाई की व्यवस्था की जाये, विद्युत् पैदा की जाये इन सभी बातों के लिए इसकी अत्यन्त आवश्यकता है।

हमारे राष्ट्र के उत्तर मे देश की सब से बडी नदियां बहती हैं, जो हिमालय पर्वत से निकलती हैं और वर्षा के समय मे एक भयंकर विनाशलीला उत्तर भारत मे करती हैं। क्या यह आवश्यक नही है कि उनको किसी ऐसे स्थान पर बाधा जाय, जहां बाढ पर नियन्त्रण किया जा सके, पानी को इकट्ठा कर के उस का सिंचाई व्यवस्था में उपयोग किया जा सके, उसी स्थान पर बिजली उत्पादन की व्यवस्था हो। यदि इस तरह की योजना बनाई जाय तो इस से देश का बहुत भला हो सकता है। मैं समझता हूं कि हमारे बाबू जी भी इस से सहमत होंगे, लेकिन यह योजना तभी बनाई जा सकती है जब कि पानी पर केन्द्रीय सरकार का अधिकार हो। किसी भी प्रदेश में ऐसी हिम्मत नहीं है कि वे इन विशाल योजनाओं को अपने स्तर पर तैयार कर सकें या उन को कार्यान्वित कर सकें। ब्रह्मपुत्र, गंगा, यमुना, घाघरा जैसी नदियों के बाढ को उसी समय रोका जा सकता है, जब कि उन के पानी पर केन्द्र का अधिकार हो और केन्द्र सरकार ही उन योजनाओं को बनाये। डा० के० एल० राव, जो हमारे भूतपूर्व सिंचाई मंत्री थे, उन्होंने एक स्वप्न देखा था—गंगा के पानी को कावेरी से मिला दिया जाय। उत्तर भारत मे जो बाढ आती है, उस के पानी को दक्षिण भारत के सूखे प्रदेश मे पहुंचा दिया जाये। इसी लोक सभा में कई बार हमारे साथियों ने सुना है और मैंने भी सुना है—कई बार बहस हुई है—उत्तर भारत मे जब बाढ आती है तो दक्षिण भारत मे उसी समय सूखा पडता है। क्या इस महान देश मे कभी यह सम्भव हो सकेगा कि उत्तर भारत के बाढ का पानी दक्षिण भारत मे पहुचाया जा सके। मैं ऐसा समझता हू—इस को सम्भव बनाने के लिये सब से पहली आवश्यकता यह है कि जल पर राष्ट्र का अधिकार हो, केन्द्रीय सरकार का अधिकार हो। जहां तक मेरी जानकारी है, अभी तक प्रदेश सरकारों ने इस की अनुमति नही दी है, इस की स्वीकृति नही दी है। लेकिन क्या यह आवश्यक नही है कि उन को समझा-बुझा कर जिस तरह से नदियों के विवाद हल किये गये हैं, उसी तरह से बाबू जी अपने सबल नेतृत्व मे उन को इस के लिये तैयार करें कि वे राष्ट्र के हित मे, जन-हित मे, एक समन्वित विकास के लिये जल पर से अपना अधिकार हटा लें, जल पर केन्द्रीय सरकार का अधिकार हो जाय। मैं आशा करता हू कि इस तरफ आप का कदम तेजी से ही बढ़ेगा और संविधान में संशोधन हो कर—किस तरह से ऐसा होगा, यह बाबू जी जानें—लेकिन जल पर केन्द्रीय सरकार का अधिकार हो जायगा। देश के विकास के लिये, बाढ़ नियंत्रण के लिये, बड़ी बिजली योजनाओं के लिये, सिंचाई के लिए बाढ़ का पानी इस्तेमाल करने के लिये—मैं इस काम का शीघ्र किया जाना अत्यंत ही आवश्यक समझता हूं।

इसी तरीके से हमारे देश में कृषि-उत्पादन के लिये भूमि सुधार की समस्या भी अत्यन्त आवश्यक है । बीस सूत्री कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत, जून के अन्तिम दिवस तक भूमि वितरण का काम निश्चित रूप से पूरा किया जाना है । ऐसी स्थिति में देश में जितनी भी जमीन खाली पडी है, जून के अन्त तक उस का वितरण भूमिहीन किसानों में अवश्य हो जाना चाहिये ; हमें इस काम को युद्ध-स्तर पर पूरा करना चाहिए इसके बाद सब से जरूरी काम यह है कि जो खेत अलग-अलग पडे हैं— उन को चकबन्दी कर के इकट्ठा किया जाय । मैं आप से अपील करता हूं — हमें ऐसा ही प्रयत्न करना चाहिये कि पांचवीं पंच-वर्षीय योजना के अंत तक मारे देश में चकबन्दी का कार्य पूरा हो—कृषि उत्पादन के लिये ऐसा होना अत्यन्त आवश्यक है ।

16.35 hrs.

[SHRI VASANT SATHE *in the Chair*]

हमारे देश की जो जमीन है —उस का रकबा आज भी उतना ही है जो शुरू से चल रहा था । बहुत सी जमीन देश में बन्जर पडी है, नदियों के किनारे कटने से बहुत सी भूमि उन के अन्दर जा रही है, बहुत सी भूमि समतल नही है —आज देश के हित में यह अत्यन्त ही आवश्यक है कि 6वीं योजना तक भूमि संरक्षण के अधीन तमाम ऊंची-नीची जमीनों को समतल किया जाय, बांध बना कर उन के कटाव को रोका जाय । इसके लिये हमें कोई कार्यक्रम बनाना चाहिये, जिस के अधीन यह काम पूरा किया जाय ताकि उपजाऊ भूमि का कटाव रुक सके। आज नदियों के पास की उपजाऊ जमीन कटती जा रही है , बड़े-बड़े बादर बनते जा रहे हैं, उन को बांध कर, उन का संरक्षण कर के, समतली करण करके, भूमि के रकबे को बढ़ाया जाय ताकि जो उपजाऊ जमीन बेकार पड़ी है उस का उपयोग हो सके ।

हमारे देश में जहां हरित क्रांति में आप ने बहुत बड़ी सफलता प्राप्त की है, बहुत अच्छे बीजों का आविष्कार किया है जिस से देश का उत्पादन बढ़ा है , वहां एक दूसरी क्रांति भी देश में हुई है , जिस को श्वेत क्रांति कहते हैं, दूध की क्रांति कहते हैं । इस तरफ़ हमारे कदम बढ़ रहे हैं । लेकिन अभी उस का मामला कुछ धीमा चल रहा है । इस सम्बन्ध में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि हमारे यहां झांसी में एक ग्रास रिसर्च इंस्टीट्यूट है । उसको शिन्दे साहब देखने गये थे और मैं ने भी उसे देखा है और मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि वहा पर बहुत अच्छे आविष्कार हुए हैं लेकिन जिस तरह की रिसर्च पंतनगर और दूसरी यूनिवर्सिटीज में दूसरी चीजों के बारे मे हुई हैं और उन के बीच किसानों तक पहुंचे हैं , उसी तरह से इस ग्रास रिसर्च इंस्टीट्यूट में जो अनुसंधान हो रहा है और बहुत बड़े विशेषज्ञ वहा पर काम कर रहे हैं, उस को भी किसानों तक पहुंचाने की आवश्यकता है । मैं यह समझता हू कि आज प्रान्तीय सरकारों से या प्रान्तीय सरकारों के कृषि विभाग या पशुपालन विभाग में आपस मे समन्वय नही है । मैं यह चाहता हू कि जितनी भी रिसर्च होना है, वह इसी रिसर्च फार्म के अन्तर्गत हो तो उसको किसानो तक पहुंचाने की बहुत आवश्यकता है । मैं ऐसा समझता हू कि यदि प्रान्तीय सरकार के कृषि और पशुपालन विभाग या जो उनका विकास विभाग है, उन मे आपस मे समन्वय हो और प्रान्तीय सरकार के ग्राम सेवक उस बीज को ले कर किसानों तक पहुंचे और अगर खेतो के ऊपर वे उस का प्रदर्शन करें, तो निश्चित तौर से इस मामले मे एक क्रान्ति आ सकती है । जिस तरह से नये नये बीज

[श्री गोविन्द दास रिछारिया]

गेहूं के निकले हैं और वे किसानों तक गये हैं और उससे कृषि उत्पादन में काफी बढ़ोत्तरी हुई है, उसी तरह से अगर इस घास के बीज भी किसानो तक पहुचाए जाएं, उनका गावों मे प्रदर्शन किया जाए, तो निश्चित तौर पर दूध के मामले में भी क्रांति लाई जा सकती है।

इसी तरह से 20 सूत्री कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत जो कृषि का रकबा बढाने की बात है, उस के सम्बन्ध मे मुझे यह निवेदन करना है कि लघु सिंचाई को हमे प्राथमिकता देनी चाहिए सिंचाई बढाने के लिए। आज हम देखते हैं कि लघु सिंचाई का क्षेत्र कहीं एक तरह का है और कही दूसरी तरह का है, कही ट्यूबवेल्स से सिंचाई करते हैं और कही नाले बांध कर तालाब बनाये जाते हैं। इस तरह स इस मामले मे देश मे विविधता है और अलग-अलग तरह की समस्याए है अलग-अलग तरह से लघु सिंचाई का कार्य होता है। कई जगहें इस तरह की हालत है कि कुए खुदे हैं लेकिन उनमे पानी की कमी है। इस तरह से अगर कुओं म बोरिंग की मशीन की व्यवस्था करें तो कुओं म पानी आ सकता है। कही नीले ऊंचे नीचे हैं। वहा पर नालो को बाध कर तालाब बनाए जा सकते है और जहा पर ट्यूबवैल्स नही बनाए जा सकते वहा पर बारिश का पानी इकट्ठा तालाबो मे किया जा सकता है और इस तरह से सिंचाई की व्यवस्था की जा सकती है। पूरे देश की जो जमीन है, उस को खेती के अन्तर्गत लाने के लिए इस बात की जरूरत है कि एक सर्वे कराया जाए और जहा पर बडी सिंचाई की योजना नही बन सकती है वहा पर लघु सिंचाई के अन्तर्गत उस को लाने की व्यवस्था करने की जरूरत है। वैसे तो यह काम प्रान्तीय सरकारों के जिम्मे हैं लेकिन निश्चित तौर पर प्रान्तीय सरकारों को यहां से निर्देश जाने चाहिए कि किस तरह से लघु सिंचाई के अन्तर्गत सिंचाई के रकबे को बढाया जा सकता जिससे थोडे समय के सिंचाई के साधन बढ सकें।

मैं बुन्देलखंड से आता हू और बुन्देलखंड मे सैकडों तालाब पुराने जमाने के चन्देलों और बुन्देलों के समय के हैं जो कि टूटे फूटे पडे हुए हैं। अगर उनकी मरम्मत करवा दी जाए, तो थोडे से पैसों मे, थोडी सी लागत में बहुत बडा सिंचाई का रकबा बढ सकता है और इस तरीके मे जहां सिंचाई की व्यवस्था बढेगी, तो निश्चित तौर पर कृषि उत्पादन बढेगा और जो आपकी समस्या है, जो राष्ट्र का सबसे बडा काम है कृषि उत्पादन का वह उससे पूरा होगा।

इन शब्दो के साथ मैं आपके विभाग की मागो का समर्थन करता हू और आपका और आपके साथियो का अभिनन्दन करता हू तथा बधाई देता हू उन उपलब्धियो के लिए, उन महान सफलताओं के लिए, जोकि आप के विभाग द्वारा प्राप्त हुई है।

श्री सरजू पांडे (गाजीपुर) सभापति जी, यह सदन कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय की मागो पर बहस कर रहा है। इसकी मागो पर बोलते हुए मैं यह समझता हू कि इस मंत्रालय का सम्बन्ध देश के तमाम किसानों के साथ है। यह भी ठीक बात है कि जब तक हमारे देश के किसानो की हालत मे सुधार नही होगा तब तक इस देश का आर्थिक उत्थान नही हो सकता। लेकिन मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि जितना ध्यान किसानो की दशा पर दिया जाना चाहिए उतना ध्यान नही दिया जा रहा है। जैसा कि इस रिपोर्ट मे लिखा गया है, कृषि, पशुपालन, बागवानी के सम्बन्ध मे योजनाएं बनाना इसका काम है। इसके साथ इसे यह भी देखना है कि जो योजनाए यहां से बनती हैं वे ठीक से लागू हो रही हैं या नहीं। मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि इतने दिनो की आजादी

के बाद भी हम अपने देश को अन्न के मामले में आत्मनिर्भर नहीं बना सकेंगे। इस रिपोर्ट में कहा है कि इस साल 11 करोड़ टन अनाज पैदा होगा। मैं समझता हूं कि यह मुल्क के लिए काफी नहीं है। हमारे यहां जितनी अच्छी जमीन है, अगर उसकी अच्छी व्यवस्था की जाती तो हम अन्न के मामले में आत्मनिर्भर हो सकते थे। लेकिन हमारी खेती आज भी पुराने साधनों पर निर्भर करती है और आम तौर पर प्रकृति पर निर्भर है। पानी की व्यवस्था नहीं है। वही पुरानी किस्म के औजार हैं, हल भी पुरानी किस्म का और अन्य दूसरी चीजें भी पुरानी ही चल रही हैं। इसके कारण उत्पादन में जितनी सफलता होनी चाहिए थी उतनी नही हो रही है। इस मुल्क में हमारे काश्तकारों के लिए नये नये बीज जरूर आये हैं, इसमें कोई शक नही है। उससे पैदावार में भी फर्क पड़ा है। लेकिन बीज महंगा है। खाद अभी सस्ती की गई है। मेरे ख्याल मे पांच-सात रुपये एक बोरी पर कम हुए हैं। पहले खाद 50 रुपये बिका करती थी, आजकल उसके दाम सा रुपये हैं। बिजली के रेट बढ़ा दिये गए हैं। डीजल म मिलता नही है और इसके साथ-साथ खेती के औजार कितने महंगे हैं जो कि किसानों की ताकत के बाहर हैं। वे ट्रैक्टर खरीद नही सकते। पावर टिलर और दूसरे सामान सब महंगे हैं। अभी हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश में जो ट्रैक्टर सप्लाई हो रहे हैं उनमे हल नहीं हैं। सप्लायर कहता है कि ट्रैक्टर ले जाओ, हल बाद मे ले जाना। एक तो ट्रैक्टर इतने महंगे और दूसरे उसमें हल नहीं। ट्रैक्टर में बिना हल के कैसे जुताई होगी। इस पर भी हमें ध्यान देना चाहिए।

दूसरे काश्तकार की जो पैदावार है, उसकी मूल्य नीति निर्धारित करने की सरकार के पास कोई मशीनरी नहीं है। इस रिपोर्ट में कहा गया है कि मूल्य निर्धारित करने के लिए समिति बनायी जाती है। मगर वह किस तरह से काम तय करती है, इसका हमें पता नहीं। पिछली दफा जब गन्ने पर बहस हो रही थी तो माननीय मंत्री जी ने कहा था कि हम मूल्य इस हिसाब से निर्धारित करते हैं कि उतने एरिये में दूसरा अनाज पैदा करने से कितना अनाज पैदा होगा, उस हिसाब से हम गन्ने के दाम तय करते हैं। आपको मालूम है कि गन्ने के दाम के सिलसिले में पूरे देश के अन्दर एजीटेशन था और साउथ इंडिया, दक्षिण भारत मे तो गन्ना वही 8 रुपये 35 नये पैसे के हिसाब मे बिका था, कुछ प्रान्तों में तो दाम बढ़ा था। पिछली दफा आलू का दाम एकदम बाजारों में गिर गया, कोई उसका खरीदार नही था। अभी जब आलू बाहर जाने लगा तो उसका दाम कुछ बढ़ा। शुरू के दिनों में तो, जब लोग फसल बाजार मे लाते हैं, यह आलू छः रुपये मन तक बिक गया। उसका कोई खरीदने वाला भी नहीं था। जब सरकार ने इसे बाहर भेजना शुरू किया तो अब कही जाकर इसका थोड़ा सा दाम बढ़ा है। इसी तरह से कपास और पटसन हैं।

गेहूं का दाम इस सरकार ने 105 रुपये तय किया है। यह ठीक बात है कि अगर 105 रुपये दाम तय नही होते तो 60-70 रुपये क्विंटल से ज्यादा काश्तकार को दाम नही मिलते। मगर हमारी समझदारी यह है कि जो गेहूं का दाम तय किया गया है वह लागत के हिसाब से नही है। अभी जो दाम तय किया गया है वह लागत के हिसाब से बहुत कम है। अगर उनकी लागत को देखा जाय तो मेरा अन्दाजा यह है कि एक क्विंटल पैदा करने में एक सौ रुपया से कम लागत नही आती। अलग-अलग स्टेट्स मे कमोबेसी कुछ ज्यादा हो सकते हैं। इस तरह से किसान को पांच रुपये का मुनाफा मिलता है। इसमें हमे यह विचार करना है कि क्या किसान पांच रुपये के मुनाफे पर गेहूं पैदा कर सकता है। जैसा कई माननीय सदस्यों ने कहा रुई के बारे में भी यही स्थिति है। यह बात ठीक है कि अनाज की महंगाई का असर बहुत सारे लोगों पर पड़ता

[श्री सरजू पांडे]

क्योंकि हमारे मुल्क की दो-तिहाई आबादी अनाज खरीदने वाली है। मगर जो चीजें काश्तकार को मिलती हैं, जो चीजें वह खुद इस्तेमाल करता है, उसकी जरूरत की चीजों के दाम आज भी ज्यों के त्यों हैं और किन्हीं किन्हीं मामलों में तो बढ़े भी हैं। इसलिए सरकार को हमारा यह सुझाव है कि जब आप इस चीज का दाम तय करते हैं तो यह भी देखें कि इण्डस्ट्रियल प्रोडक्ट्स, जो उद्योगों में पैदा होने वाला सामान है, वह भी ठीक और सस्ते दामों पर मिले।

"लगान के बारे में रिपोर्ट में जो कुछ कहा गया है, सिस्टम जो तय करने का है उसके बारे में जो कुछ कहा गया है उसको मैं पढ़ कर आपको सुनाना चाहता हूं : लगान के संबंध में राष्ट्रीय नीति यह है कि लगान कुल उत्पादन का $\frac{1}{8}$ से ले कर $\frac{1}{4}$ भाग तक से अधिक नहीं होना चाहिये। असम, महाराष्ट्र, राजस्थान, केरल गुजरात, आंध्र प्रदेश का तेलंगाना क्षेत्र, हिमाचल प्रदेश, मध्य प्रदेश, कर्नाटक, मणिपुर, उड़ीसा और पश्चिम बंगाल के कानूनों में निश्चित की गई दर निर्धारित मानदंडों अनुसार है। आंध्र प्रदेश के आंध्र क्षेत्र, हरियाणा, पंजाब और तमिलनाडु के कानूनों में लगान की दर कुछ अधिक है। बिहार में रैयत के अधीन व्यक्ति को रैयत से ली गई भूमि के उत्पादन का अधिक से अधिक 7120 भाग लगान के रूप में अदा करना होता है। जहां लगान नकद धन राशि के रूप में अदा किया जाता है, वहां भू-स्वामि राज्य को अदा किए जाने वाले लगान से 150 प्रतिशत से अधिक लगान नहीं ले सकता है। जम्मू और काश्मीर में जम्मू एवं कश्मीर कृषि सुधार अधिनियम 1973 के लागू होने की तिथि से सब व्यावहारिक उद्देश्यों के लिए पट्टेदारी समाप्त हो गई है। उत्तर प्रदेश में काश्तकार और भू-स्वामी दोनों की स्वीकृति पर लगान निर्धारित किया जाता है अथवा किसी भी पार्टी द्वारा राजस्व प्राधिकारिक प्राधिकारियों को आवेदन पत्र देने पर निर्धारित किया जाता है।" मुझे मालूम नहीं है कहां ऐसा होता है। जब जमींदारियां खत्म हुई तो हमारे यहां जो जमींदार थे वे कुल जमीन के सीरदार बन गए बिना मुआवजा दिए हुए। उनका लगान पचास नए पैसे से ले कर चार आने एकड़ था। लेकिन जो आसामी थे उनका लगान बहुत ज्यादा था। जब जमींदारियों का विनाश हुआ तो एक आदमी हमारे प्रदेश में चार आना लगान देता था और दूसरा सोलह से बीस रुपया प्रति बीघा इधर सरकार ने क्या किया है उसने विकास कर लगा दिया है। इसके बाद जिस की माल-गुजारी आठ आना बीघा थी उसकी एक रुपया हो गई और जिस की सोलह रुपया थी उसकी 32 हो गई। संविद सरकार ने हमारे यहां छ: एकड़ तक का लगान माफ किया था। अब आपने लगान भी लगा दिया है और उससे आगे जा कर गरीब किसानों पर लगान का बोझा भी बढ़ा दिया है। इससे सभी काश्तकार दुखी हैं। इस पर आपको विचार करना चाहिये। फिर लगान में बहुत अनियमितता भी है। आगाजी के लिए पुराने जमींदार के लिए रेट कम है और जो खेत जोतने वाला आदमी है वह ज्यादा लगान देता है। विकास कर के बाद तो वह और भी ज्यादा हो जाता है, और भी ज्यादा बोझा उन पर बढ़ जाता है।

मैं मानता हूं कि चकबंदी अच्छी चीज है। यह होनी चाहिये। लेकिन इस में जितना अन्याय होता है किसी दूसरे काम में नहीं होता है। गरीब किसानों की बहुत लूट होती है। हजारों आदमियों के केस में आपको दे सकता हूं जिन को कागज तो मिला है लेकिन जमीन का पता ही नहीं है। ढूंढ-ढूंढ कर मर जाते है चक का पता ही उनको नहीं चलता है। फिर आम तौर पर गरीब लोगों को ऐसी जमीन दी जाती है जहां कुछ पैदा हो नहीं

हो सकता है । चकबंदी तो होनी चाहिये लेकिन उस में जो अनियमितता है और जो कानून का नाजायज फायदा अधिकारी लोग उठाते हैं उसके लिए भी कोई नियम बनाए जाने चाहिये । या सरकार को अपनी तरफ से देखना चाहिये कि किस तरह से इन अनियमितताओं को रोका जा सकता है । जो गांवों में रहते हैं वे जानते हैं कि चकबंदी में कितनी धांधली हो रही है ।

भूमि के बंटवारे के बारे में मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि यहां इसके आंकड़े बहुत बढ़ा चढ़ा कर पेश किए गए हैं और कहा गया है कि बहुत तेजी से जमीन का बटवारा हो रहा है. यहां वस्तुस्थिति क्या है इसकी ओर भी आपका ध्यान जाना चाहिये । पता ही नहीं चलता है कि कहां यह बटवारा हुआ है । मुझे ज्यादा पता नहीं हैं अपने यहां की बात में आपको बता सकता हूं । आबादी की जमीन सारी कागजों पर बांटी गई है । पिछले दिनों 25 गांवों का दौरा मैंने किया था केवल दो गांवों में जमीन का बंटवारा हुआ है बाकी कहीं नहीं हुआ है । लेकिन कागजों में दिखा दिया गया है कि बंटवारा हो गया है । लोगों को पता ही नहीं है कि कहां आबादी के लिए जमीन मिली है । सब काम लेखपाल के हाथ में है, उसी के सुपुर्द सारा काम कर दिया गया है । लेखपाल जैसा महात्मा है सब जानते हैं । आपको इतना भ्रष्ट अधिकारी विश्व के किसी दूसरे कोने में नहीं मिलेगा । झूठी रिपोर्ट तैयार करके दे देता है । उसके आधार पर रेडियो पर, टेलीविजन में, अखबारों में दिन रात प्रचार हो रहा है कि आठ लाख मकान बना दिए गए हैं । दिल्ली ही के बारे में आपने कहा है कि ग्राम पुनर्वास योजना बना रहे हैं । हो क्या रहा है जो घर बने हुए हैं उनको बुलडोजरों से उजाड़ा जा रहा है । उनको बीस बीस फुट या गज जमीन दे करके बसाया गया है । जब जहां वे है वहां आबादी है, टेलीफोन है, चौकियां हैं, सड़के हैं, नहरें हैं, सब कुछ है । लेकिन उनको उजाड़ कर ऐसी जगहों पर जमीन दी गई है जहां बिल्कुल बाढ़ में डूब जाते हैं । दूर जाने की जरूरत नहीं है। दिल्ली में ही आप देखें । पांडवनगर एक बस्ती है । वहीं जा कर आप पुनर्वास योजना को देख लें कि उसका क्या आलम है । आपने लोगों में जमीन के प्रति उत्साह बढ़ा दिया था जो अब ठंडा पड़ रहा है । उनको पता ही नहीं लगता है कि जमीन उनको कहां मिली है । सीलिंग में निकली हुई जमीन का भी अजब हाल है ।

सीलिंग से जो जमीन निकलती है, तो जिसकी जमीन निकाली जाती है, वह खुद बताता है कि कहां हमारी जमीन निकाली जाये । अगर मेरे पास सीलिंग से अधिक जमीन है तो इस बात को तय कर लेते हैं कि जमीन कहां दे । वह जमीन दी जाती है, जो खेती के लायक न हो, बिल्कुल उसर हो । जमीन दरिया में दी जाती हैं और ज्यादातर जमीन तराई में दी जाती है । ऐसी जमीन सीलिंग में निकाली जाती है, जिसका आज तक पता नहीं कि वह जमीन कहां है और कितनी मिली है। ज्यादातर काम कागज पर ही हो रहा है। इस बारे में सरकार को देखना चाहिए कि किस तरह से यह व्यवस्था ठीक की जाये ।

हमारे यहां एक पाटिल साहब हैं जो भूमि प्रबंधक समिति के चेयरमैन हैं । उनके गांव में जब जाते हैं, तो यह दिखाया जाता है । उन्होंने देखकर खुद कहा कि यह गलत हो रहा है, मगर उसको रोके कौन ? कोई कमेटी नहीं है, कोई पूछने वाला नहीं है । सारा काम ब्यूरोक्रेसी के हाथ में दे दिया गया है और ब्यूरोक्रेसी मनमाने ढंग से गांव में लूट मचाती है ।

इस मंत्रालय के अधीन सिंचाई भी आती है । हम लोगों की तरफ लोग गांवों में कुएं

[श्री सरजू पांडे]

बोर करके बैठे हुए हैं, लेकिन उनको बिजली का कनेक्शन नहीं मिला है। लगातार कोशिश करते-करते लोग हैरान हो रहे हैं। हजारों की भीड़ लगी हुई है, मगर बिजली का कनैक्शन नहीं मिलता है जिससे पंपिंग सैट चला सकें।

पहले सरकार ने यह तो किया था कि जिन इलाकों में नहरें होंगी वहां ट्यूबवैल नहीं होंगे, ट्यूबवैल वहीं होंगे जहां नहरें नहीं होंगी। नतीजा यह हुआ कि जितने ट्यूबवैल लगे, उनका नीचे का पानी निकाल लिया गया और अब वे सूख गये। गांवों में पीने के पानी की मुसीबत हो गई।

श्री केदारनाथ सिंह हमारे यहां गये थे, उन्होंने स्वयं देखा कि कितने गावों में पीने के पानी की व्यवस्था नहीं है। वहां के ट्यूबवैल इंजीनियर से कहा गया कि पीने के पानी की व्यवस्था करो, मवेशियों के लिये तालाब में पानी भर दो। वह कहने लगे कि पैसा कौन देगा। सारे गांवों में लोग पीने के पानी के लिये परेशान हैं, मवेशी बिना पानी के मरने लगे हैं, लेकिन वह कहते हैं कि पहले यह फैसला कर दो कि इसका पैसा कौन देगा।

सिंचाई के बारे में लगातार हम सदन में भी और बाहर भी हमलोग हमेशा कहते रहते हैं कि सिंचाई की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये। पंजाब में, तमिलनाडु में और दूसरी जगहों पर कुछ व्यवस्था है लेकिन हमारे प्रांत में सबसे कम पानी की व्यवस्था है। जितने ट्यूबवैल बने हैं, वह सूख गये हैं, उनमें पानी नहीं रहा है। अब कहा जाता है कि नई पालिसी बनाई गई है। अब 20 साल गुजरने लगे हैं तब यह कहा जाता है कि गलती हो गई। ट्यूबवैल वहीं बनाना चाहिये जहां नहरें हों। ताकि नहर का पानी जो नीचे चला जाता है, उसको निकाला जा सके। अगर यह व्यवस्था पहले से ठीक की गई होती तो मेरे ख्याल में यह अव्यवस्था उत्पन्न ही न होती, जो कि आज सामने है। पता चला है कि सरकार अब उस बारे में कुछ सोच रही है।

बाढ़ की समस्या पूर्वी उत्तरप्रदेश, कभी दक्षिण में, कभी असम और बंगाल में, पिछली दफा पटना में हुई, हमेशा कहीं न कहीं आती रहती है। लेकिन बाढ़ की रुकावट की कोई परमानेंट व्यवस्था अभी तक नहीं हुई है। मैं नहीं कह सकता कि 100 फीसदी कोई व्यवस्था इसकी हो सकती है, मगर कुछ थोड़ी व्यवस्था इसको रोकने के लिये सरकार ने की है।

पिछली दफा कुछ गांव ऊंचे किये गये थे, उनमें मिट्टी डाली गई थी। कुछ तटबंध बनाये गये थे ताकि बाढ़ के फैलाव को रोका जा सके। लेकिन उसमें जगह-जगह पुल बनने चाहिये थे, वह नहीं बनाये गये। जब गांव में बाढ़ आई तो तटबंध को लोगों ने काटकर फेंक दिया क्योंकि गांव बहने लगे थे, पानी के निकलने का रास्ता नहीं था। जो गांव ऊंचे किये गये थे, उनकी भी मिट्टी बह गई। क्योंकि हमेशा वहां मिट्टी नहीं डाली गई। जो तटबंध बने थे, वह भी टूट-फूटकर खत्म हो गये, क्योंकि उनकी मरम्मत की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है।

बाढ़ को रोकने के लिये उसकी सहायता में हम कितना खर्च करते हैं। पटना में सेना लगाई गई, पलटन लगाई गई कि बांधों को मजबूत करो। बाढ़ से टेलीफोन की लाइन डिस्लोकेट हो गई, उन को ठीक करने पर खर्च हुआ। मेरी राय में बाढ़ के लिये कोई परमानेंट व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये। होता यह है कि ज्यादातर राज्यसरकारों को पैसा दे देते हैं और उनको आदेश देते हैं कि 31 मार्च तक सब पैसा खर्च हो जाना चाहिये। 31 मार्च तक सारा पैसा कागज पर खर्च होता है, उससे ठेकेदारों और अफसरों की जेबें भर जाती हैं। मैं आपको ऐसे गांव दिखा सकता हूं जहां दिखाया गया है कि

मिट्टी डाली गई है, लेकिन एक्चुअली वहां कुछ नहीं किया गया । सरकार को देखना चाहिये कि जो कुछ पैसा हम दे रहे हैं, वह ठीक ढंग से खर्च हो रहा है या नहीं ।

सरकार को इसे केन्द्रीय विषय बनाना चाहिये ताकि बाढ़ को रुकावट की मुनासिब व्यवस्था हो सके, वरना इस देश में यह बीमारी हमेशा फलती रहेगी ।

20-सूत्री कार्यक्रम के अनुसार बंधुआ मजदूरी को खत्म कर दिया गया है और उन लोगों के कर्ज माफ हो गये हैं । लेकिन अदालतों में आज भी उन लोगों के मुकदमें चल रहे हैं, जिन के कर्जे सरकार के कानून के अनुसार माफ हो जाने चाहिए । सरकार ने बंधुआ मजदूरी को खत्म करने के बारे में कानून तो बना दिया, लेकिन इस को कोई व्यवस्था नहीं की गई है कि वे कर्जा कहां से लें और कैसे अपना काम चलायें । गांवों के लोगों ने उन को कर्जा देना बन्द कर दिया है । इस लिए मजबूर हो कर उन्होंने फिर उसी आधार पर काम करना शुरू कर दिया है । पता नहीं, गांवों में बैंकों की व्यवस्था कब होगी ।

हमारे यहां एक बड़ा किसान एक अछूत को पकड़ कर कर्ज के सूद के बदले उस से काम कराता था । वह कहता था कि जो कर्जा दिया है, वह तो रहेगा, तुम इस के सूद के बदले काम करो । वह बेचारा 18 महीने तक काम करता रहा । फिर बड़ी मुश्किल से उसकी जान बची । लेकिन अब वह खाने के बिना मर रहा है ।

20-सूत्री कार्यक्रम में जमीन देने के बारे में भी व्यवस्था की गई है । जब हम सदस्य लोग कोई बात कहते हैं, तो मंत्री महोदय कागजों में दी गई सूचना के अनुसार हम को जवाब दे देते हैं । इस लिए मेरा सुझाव है कि कुछ इलाके चुने जायें, और इस बात की जानकारी प्राप्त की जाये कि 20-सूत्री कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत गरीबों को क्या और कितनी सहायता दी गई है ।

उत्तर प्रदेश में वन-सम्पदा बहुत है । मैंने पीलीभीत जिले में देखा है कि सारी जमीन रिजर्व कर रखी है, हालांकि वहां न जंगल होने वाला है और न होगा । कागज पर दिखाया जाता है कि चंदन और कई अन्य प्रकार के पेड़ लगाये गये हैं, लेकिन अगर मौके पर जा कर देखें, तो पता चलता है कि वहां एक भी पेड़ नहीं लगाया गया है । आज स्थिति यह है कि वनों के अधिकारी वनों की जमीन को किराये पर उठा कर पैसा कमाते है । मैंने कई बार यह सुझाव दिया है कि जब तक वहां जंगल न लगाये जायें, तब तक उन जमीनों को नीलाम कर दिया जाये, या भूमिहीनों को दे दिया जाये । लेकिन कहा जाता है कि एक बार कब्जा होने पर वे लोग उन जमीनों को नहीं छोड़ेंगे । परिणाम यह कि बड़े-बड़े ठेकेदार उस वन-सम्पदा पर मौज कर रहे हैं । मैं अनुरोध करना चाहता हूं कि जब तक वहां जंगल न लगाये जायें, तब तक उन जमीनों को भूमिहीनों को खेती करने के लिए दे दिया जाये ।

जहां तक सी० एस० आई० आर० का सम्बन्ध है, उस के दो साइंटिस्टों द्वारा आत्म-हत्या करने पर एक जांच कमीशन बिठाया गया । उस कमीशन ने बताया कि वहां क्या क्या अनियमिततायें होती हैं । लेकिन आज तक उस संस्था में कोई सुधार नहीं हुआ है । मुझे मालूम हुआ है कि वहां के एक साइंटिस्ट को इस लिए तबाह किया जा रहा है कि उस ने लिखा है कि कोई मशीनें बाहर से मंगाने की जरूरत नहीं है क्योंकि वे देश में ही बनती हैं इस कारण अधिकारी उस व्यक्ति के लिए नाना प्रकार की मुसीबतें पैदा कर रहे हैं और उस को काम नहीं करने दिया जाता है । मैं चाहता हूं कि इस तरह के मामलों की रोक-थाम की जाये । जब तक हमारे साइंटिस्ट

[श्री सरजू पांडे]

शान्ति से काम नहीं कर पायेंगे, तब तक हमारे अनुसंधान-कार्य में विशेष प्रगति नहीं हो पायेगी । छोटे-छोटे मामलों को ले कर उन को परेशान किया जाता है । आज भी वहां काम करने वालों म शान्ति और इत्मीनान नहीं है । आये-दिन उन का हैरासमेंट होता है । मैं मंत्री महोदय के नोटिस में यह बात ला चुका हूं लेकिन आज तक कोई नतीजा नहीं निकला है ।

इस बार मौसम अच्छा होने के कारण अनाज का उत्पादन भी अधिक हुआ है । एक साहब ने कहा कि इस बार इतना अनाज हुआ है कि उस को रखने के लिए हम को स्कूलों का उपयोग करना पड़ेगा । लेकिन हम देखते है कि वयरहाउस बने रहने पर तब भी अनाज बाहर पड़ा रहता है और खराब होता रहता है । मैं चाहता हूं कि मंत्री महोदय किसानों की हालत पर विचार करें और किसानों के बढ़ते हुए आर्थिक बोझ को घटायें ।

1957 में इस पार्लियामेंट में आने के बाद से, पिछले बीस साल से, मैं लगातार कहता आया हूं कि गन्ना मिलों का राष्ट्रीयकरण किया जाये । इस सदन के 200 सदस्यों ने लिख कर दिया है कि उन मिलों का राष्ट्रीयकरण किया जाये । आज उन मिलों के मालिक लूट मचाये हुए हैं । लेकिन कभी सेंटर इस मामले को स्टेट्स पर और कभी स्टेट्स इस को सेंटर पर टालती रहती है ।

17.00 hrs.

तो इस व्यवस्था में आज वक्त आ गया है, एमर्जेंसी का मौका भी है, जैसा कि बहुत लोगों ने कहा है एमर्जेंसी कुछ इन पर भी लागू होनी चाहिए जो देश को लूटते हैं, बाकी लोग तो सफर कर ही रहे है । मैं चाहता हूं कि इस सदन में इस बार कम से कम आप यह एलान करें कि इन मिलों का राष्ट्रीयकरण होगा क्यों कि इस के बिना देश के गन्ने के किसानों की हालत सुधारी नहीं जा सकती न इनकी लूट बन्द की जा सकती है । इसलिए सी आशा के साथ मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूं कि सदन में इस बार जरूर इस बात का फैसला आप लेंगे कि गन्ने की मिलों का राष्ट्रीयकरण हो ।

श्री नाथूराम मिर्धा (नागौर) : सभापति महोदय, कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय मांगों का समर्थन करने के लिए मैं खड़ा हूं । यह मंत्रालय इस देश का बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण मंत्रालय है । इस देश के समूचे गांव और गांवों के अलावा देश की समूची जनता के जीवन का भी इस मंत्रालय से बहुत गहरा सम्बन्ध है । जितनी भी वस्तुओं की इंसान को जरूरत होती है जिन का कि उत्पादन जरूरी है उन के बुनियादी स्रोत ही ये चार हैं—धरती से उत्पादित होने वाली चीजें, जीवों और जानवरों से उत्पादित होने वाली चीजें, वन से उत्पादित होने वाली चीजें, ये तीन स्रोत तो इसी मंत्रालय के पास हैं, और चौथा स्रोत है खान, खानों का भी बहुत सा हिस्सा इस मंत्रालय से सम्बन्धित है । खानों से निकाली हुई बहुत सी चीजें भी इन के इनपुट्स के काम आती है । इसलिए इस का क्षेत्र बहुत व्यापक है लेकिन इस मंत्रालय पर चर्चा करने के लिए 12 घंटे का समय है । जब उत्पादन के इतने स्रोतों से इस का सम्बन्ध है जिन की समस्याओं और सारी चीजों के अध्ययन का एक बड़ा पहलू है तो इन सारी चीजों के बारे में इस सीमित समय में किसी के लिए भी सब कुछ कह सकना संभव नहीं है । इसलिए मैं कुछ बातों की ओर मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान दिलाना चाहूंगा ।

यह मंत्रालय सौभाग्य से आज अच्छे मंत्रियों की टीम के हाथों में है । बाबू जी बहुत तपे तपाए देश के माने हुए नेता हैं और जब कभी भी किसी मंत्रालय में वे जा कर बैठते है तो उसे बहुत सुचारु रूप से चलाने की पूरी व्यवस्था जमाते हैं । भाग्य भी साथ देता है । इस साल जिस तरह से अच्छा कृषि का वर्ष हुआ, समूचे देश में अच्छी बरसात हुई, सूखा कहीं पर भी मेरे ख्याल से नहीं हुआ और इस की वजह से कृषि के उत्पादन में बहुत बड़ी मदद और बल इस मंत्रालय

को अपना काम करने में मिला । सौभाग्य से एक रेकार्ड उत्पादन इस साल इस मंत्रालय का रहा है सारी चीजों का, खाद्यान्न, आयल सीड्स, पल्सेज, चीनी, गुड़ और फाइबर रेशे में काटन का, केवल एक ही चीज में गिरावट हुई है जिस के लिए चट्टोपाध्याय जी चिन्तित थे और जिक्र कर रहे थे, इस साल इस देश में जट का उत्पादन गिरा है । इसलिए इस देश के अन्दर उत्पादन के इस अच्छे साल में मंत्रालय की कुछ नीतियों से और कामों से देश के उत्पादन को इस तरह से बल मिला है और उत्पादन आगे बढ़ा है । हमारा ज्यादा से ज्यादा उत्पादन खाद्यान्न का 1971-72 में 108 मिलियन टन हुआ था । इस साल अभी खाद्यान्न के उत्पादन का आंका गया आंकड़ा 114 मिलियिन टन का है । 114 मिलियन टन आज पैदा हुआ है लेकिन इस देश की जनसंख्या भी बड़ी तेजी से बढ़ती जा रही है । आज भी 60 करोड का अन्दाजा लगाते हैं और आंका गया है कि आने वाले 20-25 वर्षों में इस देश की जनसंख्या 90-92 करोड होने जा रही है बावजूद डा० कर्णसिंह के पूरा जोर लगाने के । फैमिली प्लानिंग की ओर इस देश का ध्यान बहुत तेजी से गया है और मैं इसको अच्छा समझता हूं । मेरे जैसा व्यक्ति तो बीस साल पहले भी जहां कहीं गांव या शहर में जनता के सामने जाता था तो इस बात को कहता था कि देश में हम योजनायें बनायें और उत्पादन बढ़ायें पर जबतक इस देश में हम जनसंख्या पर नियन्त्रण नहीं कर पायेंगे, इस देश की बोडर और डिमान्ड्स को हम आसानी से कभी पूरा नहीं कर पायेंगे । वैसे इस देश में रिसोर्सेज हैं, पाटेंशियल है पर देश की इस रफ्तार से बढ़ती हुई आबादी को इन क्षेत्रों से जो इस मन्त्रालय से संबंधित है --सारी चीजों की उपलब्धि नहीं करा सकते हैं । बहुत सी चीजें तो हम आज भी देश के बाहर भेजते हैं । अभी चट्टोपाध्याय जी के मंत्रालय पर चर्चा हो रही थी, हम जानते हैं इस देश में कृषि के उत्पादन क्षेत्रों से हमारा बहुत सा ऐसा माल विदेशों को एक्सपोर्ट होता है जैसे काजिमस, नारियल, मछली, हड्डियां रबर जोकि इस मंत्रालय से सम्बन्धित हैं । पहले से ही इन चीजों को हम भेज रहे हैं । इन चीजों को बाहर भेजने का कार्यक्रम और भी आगे बढ़ा है । यदि हम इन चीजों का उत्पादन और आगे बढ़ायें तो और भी अधिक इन चीजों को बाहर भेज सकते हैं और देश में अपनी आवश्यकता को भी पूरा कर सकते हैं ।

इस कार्यक्रम को पूरा करने के लिए भारत सरकार ने एक आयोग बिठाया था और उस आयोग को बहुत विस्तृत टर्म्स ऑफ रेफरेंस दिए गए थे । उस राष्ट्रीय कृषि आयोग ने पांच साल बैठकर एक बहुत विस्तृत रिपोर्ट इस सरकार के सामने और जनता के सामने पेश की । काफी वाल्यूम्स में वह रिपोर्ट है । कुछ सदस्यों ने जरूर लाइब्रेरी में उसकी शक्ल देखी होगी । मेरे ख्याल से एक आदमी आसानी से उस कमीशन की रिपोर्ट को पार्लियामेंट से सिर पर रखकर घर तक नहीं पहुंचा सकता है । वह काफी बड़ी रिपोर्ट है, कुल मिलाकर उसकी 2333 सिफारिशें हैं जिनके कार्यान्वयन के लिए यह मंत्रालय सोच भी रहा है । जहां तक उनके कार्यान्वयन की बात है, वह सिफारिशें कोई एक दिन या एक साल के लिए नहीं हैं, उनमें बहुत सी सिफारिशें लम्बे समय के लिए हैं । बहुत सी सिफारिशों में आर्थिक इम्प्लीकेशन्स हैं और बहुत सी सिफारिशों में आर्थिक इम्प्लीकेशंस नहीं हैं पर उनमें से कुछ की तरफ ध्यान देने की बहुत जरूरत है ।

अभी रिछारिया साहब इस बात पर बहुत जोर दे रहे थे कि पानी हमारी राष्ट्रीय सम्पत्ति मानी जानी चाहिए । इस सिद्धान्त के लिए इरीगेशन कमीशन ने भी सिफारिश

[श्री नाथूराम मिर्धा]

की है और हमने भी इस सिद्धान्त को प्रतिपादित किया है। बाबूजी की इस ओर रुचि भी है क्योंकि जहां कहीं ऐसे मामले उलझे हुए हैं उनको सुलझाने के लिए वे अपना जोर लगाते हैं, कुछ मामले सुलझाये भी हैं और कुछ मामले ट्रिब्यूनल में पेंडिंग पड़े हैं। यहां पर हम विधान को अमेन्ड करने की रोज ही बात करते हैं और कुछ बातों में विधान अमेन्ड भी किया जायेगा। हमारी कांग्रेस की कमेटी बनी है, कई जगह स्टेट्स की राय ली जा रही है। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं इस समय का उपयोग आप इस बात के लिए भी कर सकते हैं। पानी को राष्ट्रीय सम्पत्ति माना जाये—यह बात आज सबसे जरूरी है। आज यदि हमारे कान्स्टीट्यूशन में कोई ऐसे प्रावधान हैं जो इस सिद्धान्त के विपरीत हैं तो क्या उनको अमेन्ड करने के लिए इस समय का उपयोग नहीं कर सकते हैं मैं समझता हूं हमें ऐसा करना चाहिए। कुछ राज्य जो आज पानी का उपयोग नहीं कर रहे हैं और शायद आगे आने वाले वर्षों में भी नहीं करेंगे परन्तु वे सोचते हैं कि पानी पर हमारा ही अधिकार रहना चाहिए, वह दूसरी जगह जाना ही नहीं चाहिए, जिधर घाटी है उधर ही उसको बहना चाहिए। चाहे दूसरे प्रदेशों में सूखा हो क्यों न पड़ा हो वह पानी वहां नहीं ले जाया जा सकता है।

यह ठीक है कि बात चीत के द्वारा ही समस्याओं को हल किया जाता है। राज्य और केन्द्र के कुछ विशेष सम्बन्ध हैं, जिन में कांस्टीचूशनल रेस्पोंसिबिलिटीज अलग-अलग हैं। आज हर तरफ यह आवाज उठ रही है कि संविधान देश के हित के लिये है, जन-हित के लिये है, इस को बदला जा सकता है —तो क्या इन बातों के लिए भी संविधान को नहीं बदला जा सकता? मेरा निवेदन है कि इस मौके का उपयोग इन मुद्दों पर संविधान को बदलने के लिए किया जाय। इस देश में बहुत से ऐसे सूखे इलाके हैं, जहां हम को पानी ले जाना है, सिद्धांत रूप में उस को माना गया है, लेकिन बहुत से राज्य उस में रोड़ा अटका रहे हैं और आगे भी अटकायेंगे। आप के बिठाये हुए ट्रिब्युनल्ज उन मामलों के फैसले नहीं कर सकेगा—इसलिये इस से उपयुक्त वक्त दूसरा नहीं आ सकता। आज जिस तरह की सत्ता हमारी प्रधान मंत्री जी के पास है, आप के पास है, उसको दृष्टि में रखते हुए, मेरा नम्र निवेदन है कि—इन सिद्धान्तों को अगर आप संविधान में इन्क्लूड करा सकें संविधान में परिवर्तन करते समय यदि उन धाराओं को भी इस में जुड़वा सकें, जिस का ड्राफ्ट तैयार है, राज्यों से राय ली जा चुकी है, कुछ राज्यों ने हां में राय दी है, लेकिन राष्ट्रीय कुछ ने न में राय दी है। दृष्टिकोण से इस पर विचार करते हुए यह परिवर्तन हो जाय, तो यह देश के लिए बहुत हितकर सिद्ध होगा।

इस देश में जितनी धरती है —पिछले 25 सालों में आबादी के बढ़ने के साथ साथ—मैं ने हिसाब लगाया कर देखा है, कुल मिला कर 308 मिलियन हैक्टयर भूमि है। यह एक साइन्टिफिक सिद्धान्त है, माना हुआ सिद्धान्त है कि सारी धरती का तीसरा हिस्सा यानी 33 परसेन्ट वनों के नीचे होना चाहिये। हमारे यहां क्या स्थिति है —यह ठीक है कि कुछ राज्यों में परसेन्टज बहुत अच्छी है, लेकिन समूचे देश की धरती का हिसाब लगाया तो कुल मिलाकर 24-25 परसेन्ट से ज्यादा जमीन फौरेस्ट के नीचे नहीं है। अभी हमारे एक माननीय कम्युनिस्ट सदस्य बहुत जोर से कह रहे थे कि वहां वन नहीं उगाये जा सकें और न उगाये जा सकते हैं, इसलिये उस जमीन को बांट देना चाहिये। यह कह देना बड़ा आसान है, लेकिन आप थोड़ा गम्भीरता से विचार

कीजिये—इस देश के अन्दर जब सम्पदा का बनाये रखना, इकालाजिकल बैलेंस को बनाये रखना बहुत जरूरी है । आज हमारी प्रधान मंत्री जी इस बात पर जोर दे रही हैं, हमारे युवा नेता श्री संजय गांधी आज बड़े जोर से कह रहे हैं कि हर तरफ़ पेड़ लगाये जायें, वन लगाये जायें, लेकिन दूसरी तरफ़ सस्ती वाहवाही लूटने के लिये वे सदस्य कह रहे हैं कि जमीन को टुकड़ों टुकड़ों में बांट दो। जमीन चाहे कितनी बिगड़ी हुई हो, हवा से उगाती हो, पानी से पिटती हो, बिना सोचे समझे जमीन को बांट दो। पिछले 25 सालों में हमारे देश में इस तरह से जमीन का काफ़ी बिगाड़ हुआ है । पिछले 25 सालों में आप के मंत्रालय ने आपकी अपनी योजनाओं के जरिये, सायल कन्जर्वेशन की दृष्टि से, बाढ़ को रोकने की दृष्टि से, अब तक कुल मिला कर 1100 करोड़ रुपये खर्च किये हैं, लेकिन उस के बावजूद भी हमारे यहां जमीन उजड़ी हैं, बिगाड़ी हैं, रेवाइन्ज बने हैं, बीहड़ बने हैं, सलाइन और अलकेलीन बने हैं, डिग्रेडेड फारेस्ट बने हैं, क्योंकि जमीनों को कटाव से रोकने के लिये कोई काम नहीं हुआ है, वनों के कटाव को रोकने का कोई प्रयत्न नहीं हुआ। इस देश में बुरी तरह से जंगल काटे गये हैं। नतीजा यह हुआ है कि यद्यपि 24-25 परसेन्ट जमीन फौरेस्ट के नीचे है, लेकिन अच्छे फौरेस्ट कहलाने वाली जमीन तो 10 फी सदी भी नहीं है । कुछ अच्छे फारेस्ट हैं, लेकिन अन-एप्रोचेबल हैं, वे अपने आप खराब हो रहे हैं, उन का सही उपयोग नही हो पा रहा है ।

मन-मेड फारेस्ट के बारे में हम ने जो कुछ कहा है—उस के अन्तर्गत कुछ राज्यों में कारपोरेशन्ज बन गये हैं, लेकिन कहीं उन में पर्सोनल नहीं हैं, कहीं उन के प्लान्ज नही बन पा रहे हैं। मैन-मेड फौरेस्ट के लिये प्रपरेटरी ग्राउण्ड्स चाहिये, एक योजना चाहिये, ट्रेण्ड-पर्सोनल चाहिये । मेरा यह निवेदन है कि इस काम के लिये यदि हम को लोगों को ट्रेण्ड करना है तो इंस्टीट्यूशनल फाइनेन्स वर्ल्ड बैंक से या दूसरे से कैसे ले सकते हैं, कैसे इन डिग्रेडिड फारेस्ट को फिर से मैन-मेड फौरेस्ट्स बना सकते हैं, कैसे इन के द्वारा लोगों को एम्पलायमेन्ट दे सकते हैं, कैसे अनएप्रोचेबिल फारेस्ट्स को एप्रोचेबिल बना सकते हैं, कैसे क्विक ग्रोइंग स्पीसीज लगा सकते हैं— इन सब समस्याओं पर गम्भीरता से विचार करना चाहिये । हम ने आप के सामने जो सिफ़ारिशें की है, उन के आधार पर सिर्फ कारपोरेशन्ज बना देने से काम नहीं चलेगा, उन सिफ़ारिशों को गहराई से लागू भी किया जाना चाहिये । सैन्ट्रल और स्टेट के बारे में कई दफ़ा यहां पर सवाल आते हैं—आप का मंत्रालय कह देता है कि यह तो स्टेट सब्जैक्ट है । यह ठीक है कि स्टेट सब्जेक्ट है, एग्रीकल्चर, फारेस्ट्री, एनिमल हस्बैण्ड्री— ये सब स्टेट सब्जैक्ट हैं । और इन पर आपका कान्करेन्ट ज्यूरिसडिक्शन है, लेकिन, आदरणीय मंत्री जी, जब इस देश की आने वाली जन संख्या को खिलाने, पिलाने, पहराने, उन की लकड़ी की जरूरतों को पूरा करने का जिम्मा आप पर है तो इस बदलते हुए कन्टेक्स्ट में केन्द्र और राज्य और राज्यों के क्या संबंध हों, इस के लिये मौजूदा संविधान की धाराओं में क्या परिवर्तन किया जाये, क्या हमारी कन्वेन्शन्ज हों, किन नई विचार-धाराओं का इस में समावेश हो, ताकि राज्यों के साथ हमारे नये प्रकार के रिलेशन्ज कायम हो सकें। क्योंकि हम केन्द्र के लक्ष्य नियत करेंगे राष्ट्र की दृष्टि से और राष्ट्र की दृष्टि से अगर लक्ष्यों को प्राप्त करना है, तो बहुत बड़ी जिम्मेदारी केन्द्र पर आती है । केन्द्र को यह देखना है कि किस तरह से किस राज्यों को वह अपनी योजनाओं में बांधे और जोड़े जिससे कि राष्ट्रीय लक्ष्यों की प्राप्ति हो सके। इस दृष्टि से नये सम्बन्ध केन्द्र के

[श्री नाथू राम मिर्धा]:

राज्यों के साथ होंगे । इसलिए खेती के लिए और दूसरे महकमों के लिए आज के बदले हुए वक्त में जो उन की जरूरतें बढ़ती जा रही हैं, उन को पूरा करने की जिम्मेदारी केन्द्र को निभानी है । एक-एक राज्य का जिम्मा यह नहीं है और इस देश की जनता के लिए उस को आवश्यकताओं की आपूर्ति करने का जिम्मा केन्द्रीय सरकार का है । इसलिए अब उस के साथ केन्द्र के सम्बन्ध नये होंगे । इस दृष्टि से मैं आप से एक निवेदन करना चाहता था कि इस देश की जमीन का बड़ा भारी डिग्रेडेशन हो रहा है । मैं माननीय मंत्री जी को क्या बताऊं, वे तो खुद बहुत विद्वान और समझदार हैं, लेकिन मैं इतना कहना चाहता हूँ कि एक एक इंच भूमि बनने में, जहां से वह उजड़ जाती है, एक हजार वर्ष चाहिए । एक इंच जमीन का वापस उसी शक्ल में लाने के लिए इतना ज्यादा समय लगता है । आज आप देखें कि कितना इरोजन हो रहा है झूम कल्टीवेशन की वजह से, कितना हो रहा है— अन-कन्ट्रोल्ड ग्रेजिंग की वजह से और कितना बाढ़ आने की वजह से हो रहा है । आज जो कुछ भी अन्दाजा लगाया गया है वह यह है कि इस जमीन के स्ट्रक्चर को ठीक बैलेंस में लाने के लिए कम से कम 20 हजार करोड़ रुपया चाहिए । इस जमीन का ठीक करने के लिए जो कि उजड़ी हुई है, कोई एक दिन का प्रोग्राम नहीं हो सकता ।

सभापति महोदय : अभी आप कितना समय और लेंगे ।

श्री नाथूराम मिर्धा : आज तो मुझे और बोलने का मौका दीजिए । मैं पहले दिन इसलिए खड़ा हुआ था कि मुझे बोलने के लिए काफी समय मिलेगा ।

सभापति महोदय : 15 मिनट तो आप बोल चुके हैं । मुझे बताया गया है कि पहले मैं 15 मिनट बोलने को दूं और उस के बाद 10 मिनट और लोगों को दूं ।

श्री नाथूराम मिर्धा : श्री रघुरमैया जी से मेरी बात हुई थी और उन से मैंने कहा था कि मुझे 25, 30 मिनट बोलने के लिए दिए जाएं । आप उनसे पूछ लीजिए । मुझे आप 15 मिनट और बोलने के लिए दीजिए ।

सभापति महोदय : मुझे ऐसा बताया गया था कि पहले मैं 15 मिनट दूं और उसके बाद के बोलने वालों को 10 मिनट दूं । मुझे कोई ऐतराज नहीं है कि आप ज्यादा बोलें ।

श्री नाथूराम मिर्धा : यह आज से लागू नहीं है । यह कल से लागू होगा ।

सभापति महोदय : अच्छा बोलिये ।

श्री नाथूराम मिर्धा : मैं यह निवेदन कर रहा था कि 20 हजार करोड़ रुपया चाहिए और यह कोई एक साल या पांच साल में नहीं होने वाला है । इसके लिए तो एक लम्बा प्रोग्राम चाहिए । मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि देश के अन्दर जो 400 मिलियन हैक्टेयर मीटर पानी बरसता है, उसमें से 60 मिलियन हैक्टेयर मीटर पानी हम सिंचाई में यूज करते हैं । यह 60 मिलियन हैक्टेयर मीटर भूमिगत स्रोतों व सरफेस का पानी दोनों का जोड़ है जो आम सिंचाई के काम आता है । भविष्य में जो हिसाब लगाया है उसमें 120 मिलियन हैक्टेयर मीटर सिंचाई के काम में लाया जा सकता है । इस पानी का अगर उपयोग किया जाए

तो देश में सिंचाई परमेन्टेज मैक्सीमम 50–52 परसेंट बन सकेगी। अभी यह परसेन्टेज 24 है। भविष्य में भी प्रान्तों का परसेंटेज एक सा नहीं बन सकता। यह कहीं पर 30, 40 और कहीं पर 80 और 90 परसेन्ट तक बनने की गुंजाइश है।

सिंचाई के पानी के उपयोग के साथ-साथ जमीन का रिहैबीलीटेशन और उस की उपजाऊ शक्ति को बरकरार रखने के लिए इस देश में 50 साल की एक फिक्साइज्ड योजना बनानी चाहिए। जोंकि देश के आर्थिक रिसोर्सें और दुनिया मे हमको मिलने वाली रिसोर्सेज की दृष्टि से समव है। माननीय मंत्री जी, आप के मंत्रालय की तरफ से विभाग में सुधार की दृष्टि से कई नये प्रस्ताव आए हैं और आपने उन्हें नई मांगों के रूप में पेश किया है। ये सब अच्छी बातें है लेकिन मेरा एक सुझाव है जिसका शायद आप भूल गये। मेरा एक सुझाव यह है कि एक उच्चस्तरीय लैंड कमीशन इस देश मे बनाना चाहिए। ऐसी तजवीज थी भी पर मुझे पता नहीं कि यह क्यों ठंडी है और कहा वह रुकी हुई है। मेरा आपसे नम्र निवेदन है कि इस देश मे एक लैंड कमीशन बनाया जाए जोंकि लांग रेंज दृष्टि से उन जमीनों को जोंकि बिगड चुकी हैं, जिनको बाढ से, पानी से, हवा से, जानवरों की व इन्सानों की जनसंख्या के दबाव से नुकसान हुआ है, ठीक करें और उससे जमीनों का सही उपयोग हो सके और उपयुक्त जमीन मे घास उगाई जा सके, खेती की जा सके और वन व पेड़ लगाए जा सकें। एक दूरगामी नीति के रूप मे इस तरह का आपको कमीशन बनाना चाहिए, यह मेरा आपसे निवेदन है। आप इसको एक नई माग या नया प्रोग्राम इस साल की बजट मांगों मे जोडने की कृपा करें तो अच्छा होगा। यह देश के लिए बहुत जरूरी चीज है। लम्बी दृष्टि से कुछ सिंचाई और जमीन के प्रश्न और फारेस्टरी के बारे में यह मैंने आपके सामने निवेदन किया है। अब मैं कृषि के बारे मे कुछ निवेदन करना चाहता हूं।

सभापति महोदय, इस बार देश का उत्पादन रबी और खरीफ को मिला करके 114 मिलियन टन होने की सम्भावना है। इस साल बफर स्टाक बनाने की भी बहुत अधिक गुंजाइश है। इसके बारे मे आप स्वयं भी चिन्तित है। आप भी चाहते हे कि इस साल ज्यादा से ज्यादा बफर स्टाक बनाया जाए। एफ सी आई के माध्यम से आप अनाज वसूली का काम कर रहे हैं। आपने तीन कारपोरेशन बनाए है। एक काटन कारपोरेशन, एक जूट कारपोरेशन और एक फूड कारपोरेशन। जूट और काटन कारपोरेशन ने वक्त पर किसान के उत्पादन को नही खरीदा। प्रो० चट्टोपाध्याय ने बताया था कि हमे रुपया नहीं मिला क्योंकि रुपये की तगी थी और हम इनफ्लेशन नहीं बढाना चाहते थे। इसलिए हमने यह काम नही किया। इस वास्ते जूट और काटन कारपोरेशन आप्रेट नही कर सके। मेरा निवेदन है कि आप्रेट करने का ऐसा तरीका तो होना ही चाहिये कि जितना उत्पादन है उसका कम से कम 25 या 30 प्रतिशत खरीद वे बाजार मे करें और अपने पास उसका बफर स्टाक बनाएं। यह करना बहुत जरूरी है। तभी प्राइस स्टेबलाइजशन हो सकता है। उन्होने कहा था कि इनफ्लेशन है इस वास्ते हम खरीद नही कर सकते हैं और आज कहने लग गए हैं कि काटन के दाम बहुत ऊंचे चले गए हैं इस वास्ते खरीद नहीं सकते हैं। किसान जिस समय अपना सामान बेच रहा था और उस समय कम कीमत के लिए रो रहा था कि उसके सामान को खरीदा जाए लेकिन आपने तब खरीदा नही और अब जब काटन के दाम ऊंचे चले गए है तब आपने उसको डराना शुरू कर दिया है कि हम बाहर से इम्पोर्ट करेंगे। चूंकि आपने काटन कारपोरेशन को वक्त पर रुपया नही दिया इस वास्ते बनिया ले कर बैठ गया और फायदा

[श्री बाबूराम मिर्धा]

उसने उठा लिया और अब दाम उचे हो गए हैं तब आप कहते हैं कि बाहर से आप मगाएंगे ।

मैं समझता हूं कि मौजूदा हाटबाजारी व्यवस्था मे इस तरह की स्थिति रोज बनेगी । इस वास्ते इससे बचने के लिए आपको चाहिये कि सही तरीके से, लम्बी दृष्टि से योजना बना कर आप चल ताकि काश्तकार का भी एक्सप्लायटेशन न हो और आपको भी बाद मे इम्पोर्ट करने पर मजबूर न होना पडे । वक्त पर जिनको रा मटरियल चाहिये उनको नही मिलेगा तो मिडलमैन प्राफिट कर जाएगा । यह फेट जूट की भी रही है, काटन की भी रही है और हमेशा फूडग्रेज की भी रहने वाली है । इसलिये इन तीनो का कारपोरेशन की कार्यप्रणाली को सुधारा जाय और बाकी दूसरी कृषि की चीजो के भावो को स्टबिलाइज करने के लिए एक फिर कारपोरेशन बनाई जाय । बैंक की मनी न होने से बाजार मे इस बार गेहू और धान के ज्यादा खरीददार नहीं हैं । जो कीमत आपने तय की है उस पर ही किसान आपको बेचना चाहता है । कुछ जगहा पर आपके एफ सी आई के लोग पहुचे हैं और बाकी जगहा पर नही पहुचे हैं । कही-कही तो 80–90 ? भाव पर काठा गेहू बिक रहा है । इस तरह की जानकारी एफ सी आई के पास रहनी चाहिये और जहा जहा ऐसा हो रहा हो वहा उसको खरीद की व्यवस्था करनी चाहिये । एफ सी आई को तेजी के साथ उन इलाका मे जाना चाहिए और खरीद करनी चाहिये ताकि भाव और नीचे न गिर जाए । मैं कहूगा कि अपनी घोषित नीति के इम्प्लीमेंटशन मे भी थोडी सी तेजी लाए । वह आपके नेतृत्व मे आ सकती है । एफ सी आई का पूरा उपयोग किया जाए, जूट और काटन कारपोरेशन का उपयोग ठीक ढंग से हो । इसके बारे मे सिफारिशे कमीशन ने की हैं और वे आपके सामने हैं । उनकी तरफ आपका ध्यान तुरन्त जाना चाहिये । आगे के लिए प्लानिंग की दृष्टि से इन चीजों के ऊपर अमल करना बहुत जरूरी है और इसके बारे मे आपको सोचना चाहिये ।

कई बार प्राइस फिक्सेशन का मामला हमारे सामने आता है । उसके लिए एग्रीकल्चर प्राइस कमीशन बना हुआ है जो रबी और खरीफ दोनो की फसलों की कीमतो के बारे मे सिफारिशें आपको करता है और उसकी सिफारिशे आने के बाद आप विचार करके अपना निर्णय लेते हैं । आपने हम से उसके टर्म्ज आफ रेफ्रेंस के बारे मे पूछा था, उसके कम्पोजिशन के बारे मे पूछा था । आपने पूछा था कि जो बुनियादी सिद्धान्त हैं भाव तय करने आदि के उन मे कोईकमी है या और उसमे ज्यादा जोडने की गुजाइश है । हमने इसमामले को बहुत गहराई से देखा । फिर हमने सिफारिशे की । उन पर आपको गौर करना चाहिये । पहले तो कमीशन मे सिर्फ एक आदमी था । अब दो और जोड दिए हैं । एक इकोनोमिस्ट है और एक एग्रीकल्चरल प्राड्यूसर्स की तरफ से है जो कज्यूमर्ज की बात भी समझता हो । उस मे एककमी रह गई है । उसमे एक एग्रीकल्चरल प्रोडक्शन साइटिस्ट भी रख दे तो जो कमी है उसको पूरा किया जा सकता है । इसमे साइटीफिकली सब बातो को देख कर वह रिपोर्ट आपको दे सकता है । मै यह नही कहता हू कि जो रिपोर्ट उसने अभी तक आपको दी व साइटिफिक नहीं है—या ठीक ढग से देखा नही है । लेकिन एक आदमी का कमीशन तो एक आदमी का ही होता है । कमीशन को कमीशन की तरह होना चाहियें । अभी भी उसने अपनी रिपोर्ट मे कहा है कि सब चीजों को कसिडर करके पंजाब में एक क्विटल के दाम 80–85 रुपये पड़ते हैं, इतना लागत खर्च आ जाता है। 85 रुपये खर्च आता है और 105 रुपये आप देते हैं, आप देखें कि इससे किसान को कितना मार्जिन बचता है । हम सब इस सदन के लोग इस बात को जानते हैं ।

किसान के दाम कम हो रहे हैं, भावों को आप ऊंचा उठने न दें, इसमें झगड़े की कोई बात नहीं है। पर किसान के भावों को उठाने के साथ आप उसकी लागत में कमी कर सकें तो ठीक हो। ये लागत घटाई जा सकती है। आप फर्टिलाइजर के दाम 2, 3 बार कम कर चुके हैं, परन्तु ये दाम एक साथ दुगने हो गये थे। इसकी कीमत कम करने से उसको कुछ राहत मिली है। आप देखेंगे कि इस बार किसान ने 20 परसैंट फर्टिलाइजर कम काम में लिया है। उसकी वजह सेकई इलाकों मे गेहूं का प्रोडक्टिविटी भी कम हुई है। फर्टिलाइजर कम हुआ है तो चाहे पानी हो या बीज हो, लेकिन गहूं की प्रोडक्टिविटी इस साल में प्रतिएकड़ दूसरे सालोंके मुकाबले मेंकम हुई है। मेरा निवेदन है कि आप इस तरफ ध्यान दें।

अभी फर्टिलाइजरका जैसा इंटरनेशनल मार्केट है और वह कम मात्रा में अवलेबल है, मेरा निवेदन है कि इसके दामों मे और भी कमी की जा सकती है। किसान के लिये इलैक्ट्रिसिटी के दाम हर राज्य में बढ़ हैं। जब आप इंडस्ट्री मे एक यूनिट के दाम 6 पैसे लेते हैं तो किसान से यह 24 पैसे क्यों लेते हैं! एक तरफ आप किसान पर लैंड टैक्स बढाते हैं, सेस बढाते हैं और दूसरी तरफ कहते हैं कि किसान पर टैक्स नही है, किसान मजे कर रहा है, आनन्द कर रहा है। यह चिढाने वाली बात लगती है। उसकी जितनी लागत है, आपके सामने है। आपके मंत्रालय को इन चीजों को गहराई से देखकर देश के सामने क्लैरिटी से रखना चाहिये।

मेरा निवेदन यह है कि किसान के जो दूसरे इन्पुट्स हैं, ट्रैक्टर है उसके दाम बढ़े हैं। इस देश में पूरी तरह से मशीनीकरण नहीं हो सकता है, हमे यहां पर सलक्टिव मशीनीकरण करना होगा। यहां पर बुल्क पावर रहेगी हमें ह्यूमन लेबर को एवजार्ब करना है। आपनेकारों के दाम 4, 4 हजार रुपये घटा दिये हैं। एम्बैसेडर नहीं बिकी तो आपने उस दाम घटा किये। ट्रैक्टर पर आपने कितने दाम बढाये हैं, यह 20 हजार रुपये का ट्रैक्टर अब 60 हजार का है। आपको कुछ तो इसपर भी कम से कम मेहरबानी करनी चाहिये। आपके मंत्रालय को ध्यान देना चाहिये कि खेती के इम्प्लीमैंट्स के कितने दाम बढ हैं। अब तक इसको बड़े-बड़े लोग काम में लेते हैं लेकिन अब वक्त ऐसा आ रहा है जिसमें हम चाहते हैं कि हर गांव में पचायत के पास और को-आपरेटिव के पास 5, 5 और 6, 6 व 7, 7 ट्रैक्टर रहें ताकि छोटे काश्तकार भी ट्रैक्टरों का इस्तेमाल कर सकें और उनका भी काम इनसे हो जाये। मेरा निवेदन है कि छोटे हार्स-पावर के ट्रैक्टर बनाये जायें और उनके साथ पावर ट्रेलर का भी इस्तेमाल किया जाना चाहिये।

उसी तरह से आप देखें कि ट्यूबवेल के भी कितने दाम बढ गये हैं। मेरा निवेदन है कि किसान के इन्पुट्स की जो चीजें उसके काम आती है, आपके पास यूनिवर्सिटीज हैं, आप उनके बारे मे उनसे अध्ययन करवाइये। जो कहते हैं कि किसान पर कोई टैक्स नही है, किसान मौज करता है, उनको पता लगे कि उसको हर चीज पर एक्साइज लगता है, जमीन पर लगान पड़ता है। तो उस पर जितने टैक्स लगते हैं, उनका आप अध्ययन करवा सकते हैं। पिछले तीन-चार सालो मे काफी हैवी टैक्स किसानों पर पड़े हैं।

अगर किसान की पैदावार की कीमत कम होती जाये और खर्च लागत का बढ़ता जाये तो उसकी इकनामी का क्या हाल होगा। छोटे और मध्यमकाश्तकारों को अपना माल कम दामों पर भी बेचना पड़ता है कुछ थोड़े बड़े-बड़े किसान ही अपने फायदे की बात करते हैं। अब इस देश मे बड़ा छोटा

[श्री नाथूराम मिर्धा]

तो कोई रहा नहीं, जिनकी सीलिंग ज्यादा है, उनसे जमीन ले लीजिये और छोटे लोगों को बांट दीजिए ।

इम्प्लीमेंटेशन के बारे में इस देश में आपके नेतृत्व में पिछले 2, 4 महीनों में भूमि-सुधार के बारे में नारे लगाये जाते हैं कि कुछ नहीं हुआ, लेखपाल कुछ नहीं है, वे हवा में बातें करते हैं। वे राजनीति की बात करते हैं। मौके पर जा कर देखने से पता चलेगा कि किसानों को जमीनें दी गई हैं, और जिन को जमीनें दी गई हैं, उन को कर्जे और खाद आदि अन्य सुविधायें भी दी गई हैं। जहां कोई शिकायत हो, वहां मेम्बरों को उचित कार्यवाही कर के मामले को ठीक करना चाहिए।

अगर हमने स्माल और मार्जिनल फ़ार्मर्ज की भूमिका को सुधारना है, तो हमें मिक्स्ड टाइप की खेती की व्यवस्था करनी होगी। जिन किसानों के पास थोड़ी जमीन है, उन की इकानौमी को बेहतर बनाने के लिए गाय दूध, पोल्ट्री, पिगरी आदि आमदनी के जरियों को खेती के साथ जोड़ना पड़ेगा। बैंक इस के लिए लोन देने के लिए तैयार हैं, और वे लोन देते भी हैं।

स्माल और मार्जिनल फ़ार्मर्ज की स्थिति को सुधारने के लिए हमारे कमीशन ने सिफ़ारिशें की हैं। छोटे काश्तकारों की इकानोमी को ऊंचा उठाने के लिए जितना हमारे कमीशन ने गहराई से सोच कर अपनी तजवीजें पेश की हैं, मेरा ख्याल है कि दुनिया में किसी ने नहीं किया है। इसलिए इस बात में कोई तथ्य नहीं है कि हम अपने देश के छोटे काश्तकारों के बारे में नहीं सोचते हैं।

मेरा निवेदन है कि हमें इस देश में बहुत काम करना है। हमें दूध और ऊन का उत्पादन बढ़ाना है। हमें क्रास ब्रीड एनिमल्ज के क्षेत्र में उन्नति करनी है, और उस के साथ ही उन की बीमारियों के इलाज के लिए वैक्सीन आदि की व्यवस्था करनी होगी। इस बारे में हमारे देश में जो पोटेंशल है, उस का पूरा उपयोग करना चाहिए और इस के लिए प्रोग्राम तैयार करने चाहिए।

इस समय एग्रीकल्चर, मधुमक्खी-पालन का काम खादी और ग्रामोद्योग कमीशन को सौंपा हुआ है। वह बहुत सीमित इलाके में काम करता है। मधुमक्खियां पोलिनेशन का बड़ा काम करती हैं। खादी कमीशन इस सम्बन्ध में जो काम कर रहा है, उस से मुझे संतोष नहीं है।

लोग गोबर गैस प्लांट लगाने के लिए भी तैयार हैं, मगर खादी कमीशन के द्वारा इस बारे में जो काम हो रहा है, वह भी संतोषजनक नहीं है। हरियाना में तो इस तरफ़ खास ध्यान दिया गया है, लेकिन बाकी सब जगह यह काम ठंडा पड़ा हुआ है। गोबर से हमें गैस और खाद मिलती है। अगर उस में पत्थर और फ़ास्फ़ेट का चूरा मिला दें, तो अच्छी खादें तैयार हो जाती हैं। गोबर गैस प्लांट और एग्रीकल्चर का काम खादी कमीशन पर छोड़ने से उस में विशेष उन्नति की आशा नहीं की जा सकती है।

जिन बातों से देश का भला हो सकता है उन के बारे में सोच कर हमारे कमीशन ने सरकार को जो सिफ़ारिशें पेश की हैं, उन पर गौर करने की आवश्यकता है।

इस विषय पर बहुत सी बातें कही जा सकती हैं, लेकिन मैंने कुछ बुनियादी मुद्दों की तरफ़ ध्यान आकर्षित किया है। मुझे उम्मीद है कि मंत्री महोदय इन बातों पर गौर फ़रमा कर कुछ निर्णय लेंगे। इस देश की बहुत बड़ी जिम्मेदारी उन के कंधों पर है। वह उस को जिस खूबी के साथ निभा रहे हैं, वह सराहनीय है। ईश्वर ने उन की मदद की है और आप आगे भी करता रहेगा। वह अपनी सूझ-बूझ के साथ इस देश की जनता की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने में समर्थ होंगे। ऐसा मेरा विश्वास है।

SHRI P. K. DEO (Kalahandi): Mr. Chairman, Sir, when the water supply of the Jammu river to the garrison unit in Agra Fort, where Emperor Shahjahan was imprisoned by Aurangazeb, was stopped and the people inside had to suffer from horrors of thirst, the Emperor wrote to his son:

> "Praise be the Hindus in all cases
> As they ever offer water to their dead."

Sir, we do it as a pious duty to offer water to the dead, but we do not know if they actually get it or not. But in this case when there is a stalemate for nearly eight years on the allocation of water because of inter-state water dispute, various projects came to a standstill and the water was denied to the thirsty population of the Madras city and other areas. The parched lands of the chronically drought affected areas of Orissa, M.P., Marathwada and Andhra Pradesh also were denied water while at the same time millions and millions of TMC water was flowing to the sea without putting them into any use.

At that time, it was Babuji, whom I would call the present Bhagirath, who took courage in both hands and tried to solve the situation It is due to his efforts and statesmanship that the major portion of the inter-State water dispute has been compromised and a solution has been reached All my congratulations go to him. For a problem like this, there should have been a national approach and a national perspective. The question of the riparian rights of the various States does not arise when we consider India as a whole. All these nine or ten years has created bad blood and litigation between the various States. It has come to a happy end and we hope that an era of a bright future has dawned to give a concrete shape to the Prime Minister's 20-point programme, which envisages bringing 5 million more hectares of land under irrigation.

I will be failing in my duty if I do not mention the urgency for early implementation of the Upper Indravati Project in Orissa. The main impediment, *viz.*, the inter-State river water dispute, has been solved. I hope there will be no difficulty in giving clearance by the Central Water and Power Commission before the next meeting of the Technical Advisory Committee of the Planning Commission. It will irrigate 2½ lakh hectares of chronically drought-affected area of my State and will generate 600 MWW of hydro-power at a competitively cheap rate. In the last decade, this area witnessed two of the worst famines of the century. The Prime Minister also had visited that area and seen for herself the plight of the people. The Government of my State has been very keen to start this project and a provision has been made in this Year's budget to give a start to this project. Taking into consideration all these facts, I urge upon the Minister to give top priority to this Upper Indravati Project and try to include it in the fifth five year plan. It is the biggest ambition of my life and of the people of that area. The erstwhile Kalahandi State at that time with its limited resources, sent Dr. B. Behra, now Vice-Chancellor of Sambalpur University, for higher studies in hydrology to the Iowa University and Tennessee Valley. In the early forties, he submitted the first preliminary report. It has taken all these Year's to scrutinise all the aspects of it and the various comments made by the C.W.P.C. have been amply explained by the State Government. So, I think there should be no difficulty now in going ahead with it. With this dream fulfilled, I have achieved what I have aspired for and for which I entered politics. I have nothing else to ask. I most respectfully beg Babuji to pay personal attention to it and give a start to this project.

Indravati originates from the Thuamul Plateau of Kalahandi District, i.e. from its southern portion, from an altitude of 4500 ft. It is the source of

[Shri P. K. Deo]

the four main river system—1. Indravati, the main tributary of the Godavari, 2. Nagavali, 3. Vansadhara and 4. The Tel, the major tributary of Mahanadi. It is all the more important that that catchment area has to be properly protected.

The way there has been denudation of forests in a big way by the tribals in the name of poddu or shifting cultivation and the way the Juggernauts of forest contractors have entered this area and started exploiting the forests by overbidding in the auction and resorting to illegal felling of the trees in connivance with the petty corrupt officials without sticking to the working plan of the forest, the problem has reached an alarming magnitude and it is matter of great concern. Millions of tons of the soil are being washed away by soil erosion accompanied by awesome land slides, deterioration of land productivity, drying up of streams and silting of reservoirs

The entire ecological balance is being lost. As it is the area of the proposed Indravati dam, I most respectfully submit that proper afforestation should be taken up on a war footing, so that the span of life of the Indravati dam is not shortened. There was a time when the sandalwood plantation was taken up, i.e. about 50 years back: it was a luxurious growth; but no sandalwood is there now to be seen. Whichever petty officers had gone there, had come back with a sandalwood bed. One district magistrate was even caught red-handed by the people in this regard. Karnataka has a monopoly of sandalwood plantations; it need not have it. Orissa has also got the potential; and sandalwood did thrive very well in that area, which was planted by my forefathers a long time back. Mulberry plantation was taken up seriously for the development of the sericulture industry. That plantation is not to be seen now. Recently, a team of the India Coffee Board has visited that area and it has recommended that it is an ideal place for coffee plantations; and the Orissa Government did take up the recommendation of the Coffee Board seriously; and after 3 or 4 years, trees started bearing fruits and berries in 300 acres where the plantation took place; but all of a sudden, for reasons not known, the coffee plantation has been stopped I request the Government to look into this matter. This area has got a luxurious growth of fodder grass. So, all the cattle and buffaloes in the adjoining Koraput and Kalahandi districts gather at the hill-top at an altitude of 4500 ft. throuught the year. You find cattle and buffaloes in thousands. I most respectfully request the Minister that an Operation Flood may be started, in all seriousness, in that area It can be a breeding centre of cattle. It is a good thing that an integrated tribal development block has been started in that area, but the headquarter of that integrated tribal development project, instead of being located in the heart of the tribal area, i.e. in Karlapat, has been located at the district headquarters Large-scale afforestation has to be done soil conservation should be started, contour-bunding should be there, and plantation of lemon-grass, pine apple and hill bananas which have been thriving there very well and which have been started on an experimental basis, should be developed further The tribals should be persuaded to take to the plough and cultivate in the valleys A census was made of the cultivable wasteland there; and 45,000 acres are available, where there is a perennial water supply from the hill streams This could be bunded and those tribals settled on this valley. They should be asked to stop shifting cultivation.

I would now like to bring to your notice a very important question, i.e. the tackling of the major river systems in this country, commonly by both India and Nepal. Nepal has got the Himalayas. Most of the major tributaries of our river Ganga flow from there Steps have been taken in this

regard. A joint project has been taken up on the Gandak. In Narayani and Karnali also projects have been taken up. It is not enough. If we want to tackle the flood problem in UP and Bihar, the rivers Kali, Karnali, Gandak, Narayani, Bhagmati and Kosi have to be tamed so that we can generate power. With that large potential of power, it could become a power house for the entire Asia. It can supply power to industries and irrigate lands in UP and Bihar. apart from controlling floods.

Similarly, there is tremendous potential for power generation on the U bend of Brahmaputra where it turns to the West at Parasuramkud. If joint effort could be made with China there is nothing like that. It would be the biggest project. I think it would be much bigger than Zambeja project or any other project. It would also lay the foundation for very sound India-China friendship.

Coming to Bangladesh. it is Babuji who liberated Bangladesh and gave freedom to the people of Bangladesh I sincerely hope that Babuji, by his good advice, would be able to solve the Farraka water dispute and thus make the friendship between Bangladesh and India a permanent feature

Coming to pesticides and fertilizer, I want to say that the pesticides should be made available at a cheaper price At the same time. I have to mention with grave concern the misuse of fertilizer in killing wild species, wild game and fish. There are water holes in various streams which would be poisoned by these pesticides. So, whichever animal will come for drinking water will die and the fish will also disappear. This is the biggest menace If it is not put on proper doses, it results in the destruction of the earth-worm, which is the biggest damage which is being done to the soil. Since it is the earth-worm which fertilizes the soil, the fertility of the land will go if the earth-worm is completely destroyed. Similarly, water snakes will die on a large scale. After the destruction of the snakes, the rodent population, the rats, will multiply. It is a very big menace because it will destroy most of our food.

Lately, there has been a boost in the production of vegetables and fruits. But these are perishable items. In spite of the best efforts of the cultivators, there is no provision to preserve them. I submit that every block headquarter should have a cold storage plant and canning factory so that these perishable fruits and vegetables could be preserved.

Coming to procurement, it has become a very big problem in my constituency. The purchasing agents are not lifting the levy paddy even at the procurement price

It has become a very big scandal. A few blue-eyed purchasing agents who are their favourites have been appointed, and they are so few in number. Neither have they the financial capacity to lift the stocks, nor have the cultivators the capacity to hold the stocks. Because of family commitments, the farmers have to part with their produce even at distress prices So, I respectfully submit that the Government should go into the matter

So far as rice procurement is concerned, eight States have over-shot their targets—Punjab by 2,76,000 tonnes, Tamil Nadu by 3 36,000 tonnes, U.P. by 2 lakh tonnes, Haryana by 1.72,000 tonnes, Assam by 96,000 tonnes and Bihar by 34,000 tonnes But Orissa is lagging far behind its target. even though there has been a bumper crop

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): Not far behind

SHRI P. K. DEO: Our procurement is 1,58,000 tonnes against a target of 175,000 tonnes. It is not satisfactory.

[Shri P. K. Deo]

The beneficiaries are the purchasing agents who owe crores and crores of rupees to the Food Corporation and to the Orissa Government. That answer I have got by asking an Unstarred Question in this House. They charge 75 per cent interest for paddy loans to the poor cultivators, even against mortgage of gold. What is the meaning of the emergency and the 20-point programme if the poor cultivators are not benefited?

My last point is regarding marine fishing. We have hardly touched our marine world. The fishing vessels from Taiwan and Japan are fishing not only in the high seas in the Bay of Bengal but even in our territorial waters. However, there is a new awareness to tap these resources. So far as Orissa is concerned, it is full of fish like mackerel, Tuna, pomfret, shrim and Lobster. So, why not get the educated unemployed engineers interested in it? Give them trawlers instead of giving them to the multinational corporations like Union Carbide or the Imperial Tobacco Co Fishing berths should be started in Gopalpur, Satpura Puri, Konarak, Chandval and Chandipur. It will provide employment to a large section of our unemployed

DR. K. L. RAO (Vijayawada) Mr. Chairman, I would like to convey our grateful thanks to the hon. Minister. Mr. Jagjivanji, his devoted team of Ministers and the officers of his Department who have done an excellent work. I will make a few comments on the irrigation aspect only.

Now, to start with, we must congratulate ourselves and that we have added as much as 23 million hectares of irrigated land since Independence There is no other country in the whole world which has added so much of irrigation facilities to the land as we have done in India. Thereafter, our food production has gone up from 55 million tonnes at the time of Independence to 110 million tonnes now. But still there is some hesitation in accepting that water is the most important and master input for agriculture, for production.

This morning, we were having discussion and there again the question of better seeds and fertilisers was brought in; they are all necessary and important, but the basic input is water, because without water nothing can be done.

SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM: It is admitted that the primary input is water. Any sensible person will admit that.

DR. K L. RAO: But we are still having some doubt.

SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM. No.

DR. K. L. RAO I will give you an example I am glad that the hon. Minister has accepted that. I would not elaborate on this point except to say that, for example, in Punjab, wheat production per hectare is the same as in the United States, whereas in other States like M.P. where we grow wheat, it is 30 40 per cent less. If you analyse the reasons you will find immediately that in Punjab, the irrigation is 80 per cent and in Madhya Pradesh it is hardly 8 per cent. In the United States, there is not much of irrigation except in the western part but in some of the best States where the wheat is grown, the rainfall is completely uniform throughout the world, all the 12 months of the year. So, the rainfall, or irrigation is necessary

As the hon. Minister has said that water is the most important input, if that is accepted, you will agree with me that there should be further development. Now our cultivated land for foodgrains can be divided into two groups. About 50 per cent of our cultivated land used for foodgrains grows wheat and rice and there is production of about 70 million tonnes, both together. This quantity is much bigger than even what the United States produces USA produces mainly wheat. But in the total of these two items.

India produces much more than the United States. Why I am saying this is because very often people quote Japan, Indonesia, Israel, USA and we get wrong impression that we in India are not producing as much of rice and wheat. The fact is entirely different. India is in tropical zone. There is no other country in the world which has such a big size country in the tropical zone with very great defects that we have. The defects are: high temperature, less misture, the monsoons which are eratic and which exist only four months a year. These adverse meteorological conditions make India's problems very difficult and it is absolutely necessary that we should have the irrigation facilities.

Now, this year, for example, there is a balance between requirement and the needs. The production is 110 million tonnes; it is quite enough for the needs of the nation. Now, if this balance continues every year, it is all right But there are two factors which offset the balance. One factor is the population increase. As population increases every year, it must add more and more foodgrains. This means more and more addition of irrigation facilities. Roughly, foodgrains to be added comes to about 2 million tonnes. With this. we can be self sufficient till we stabilise the population growth probably by 2000 A.D.

But the other factor is a very important one and that is the vagaries of rain fall. In some years, there is adequate rain and sometimes there is not. It varies so much with the result that production is affected, and you will have to go abroad and borrow these cereals at a heavy cost. For example, for the last ten years, we have borrowed as much as 3000 crores, and used it for purchasing 40 million tonnes. But the cost is going up and it is much more now.

18.00 hrs.

Therefore, we must make up 8-10 million tonnes deficiency that we will have in bad years. That is the problem, and it is a very important one. This has to be dealt with separately from the other problem of population increase. That can be met with by the normal irrigation programme that we have. We are adding at the rate of 1 million hectare of land every year. It is quite good. That will be sufficient for meeting the growth in population. But as stated already, the deficiency may recur as a result of vagaries of monsoons. We have got to overcome that.

In that connection, I have got one suggestion to make to the Hon. Minister to kindly study and see it implemented..

MR. CHAIRMAN: Dr. Rao, you can continue tomorrow with your suggestions

The House stands adjourned to meet again tomorrow at 11 A.M.

18.01 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, May 4, 1976/Vaisakha 14, 1898 (Saka).

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